

Written Statement for the Record

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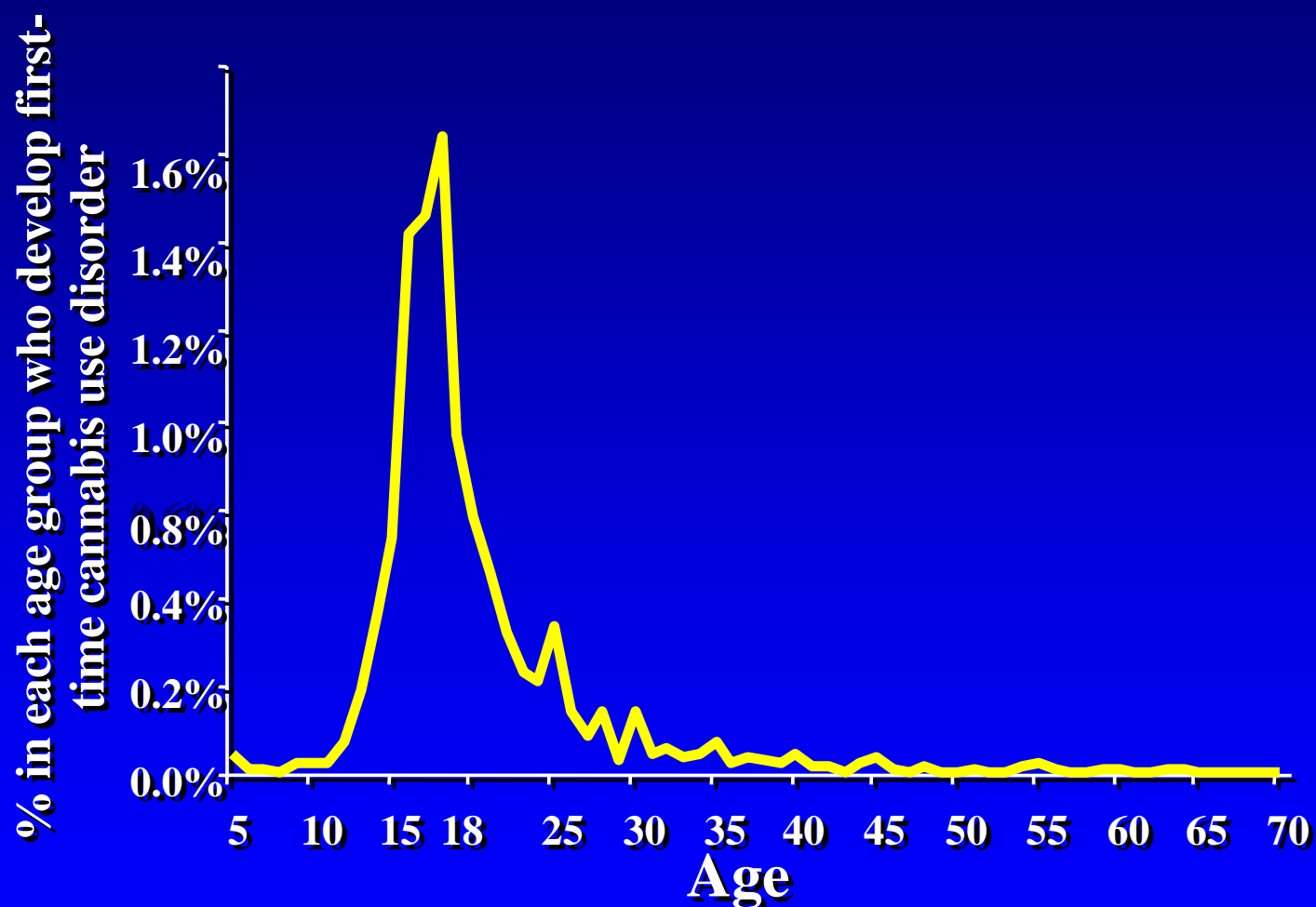
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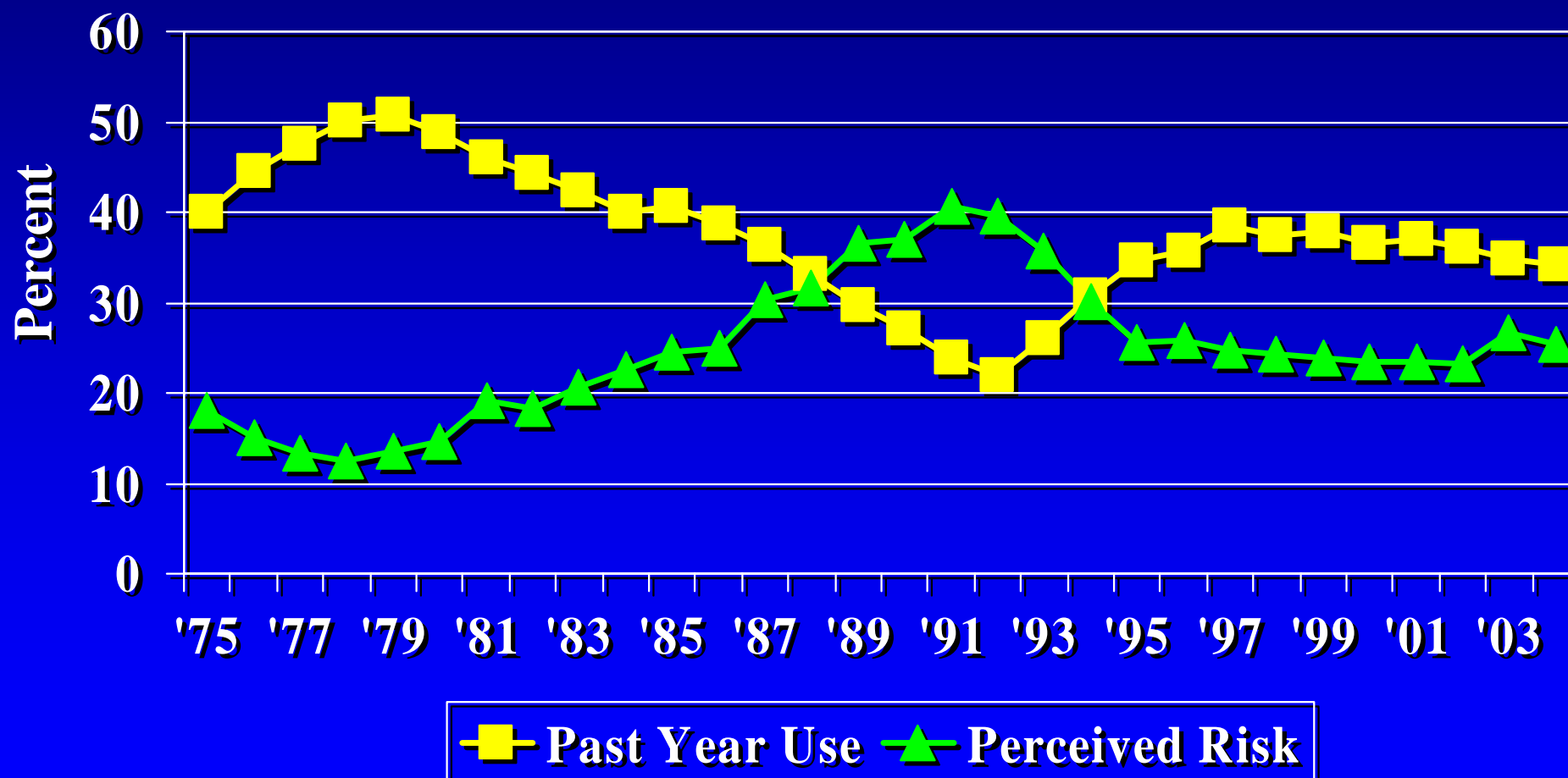
# **ADDICTION IS A DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASE** *starts in adolescence and childhood*



**Age at cannabis use disorder as per DSM IV**

*NIAAA National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, 2003*

# 12<sup>th</sup> Graders' Past Year Marijuana Use vs. Perceived Risk of Occasional Marijuana Use



*Source: 2004 Monitoring the Future Study*

## Drug Prevention Funding Chart, Including CADCA's FY 2006 Recommendations<sup>1</sup>

	<b>FY 2005 Appropriated</b>	<b>FY 06 President's Budget Request</b>	<b>CADCA Recommendation</b>
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities:			
State Grants	\$441 million	0	\$441 million
National Programs	\$153 million <sup>2</sup>	\$269 million <sup>3</sup>	\$168.5 million <sup>4</sup>
Drug-Free Communities Act (DFCA)	\$80 million <sup>5</sup>	\$80 million <sup>6</sup>	\$90 million <sup>7</sup>
Nat'l Anti-Drug Media Campaign	\$120 million	\$120 million	\$120 million
20% Prevention Set Aside in the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$356 million <sup>8</sup>	\$356 million	\$369 million <sup>9</sup>
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)	\$199 million	\$184 million	\$210 million <sup>10</sup>
Drug Enforcement Administration Demand Reduction Program	\$9 million	0	\$9 million
National Guard Demand Reduction Program	\$21 million <sup>11</sup>	\$17 million <sup>12</sup>	\$21 million

<b>Total Prevention Budget</b>	\$1.379 billion	\$1.026 billion	\$1.429 billion
<b>Total Drug Control Budget</b>	\$12.2 billion	\$12.4 billion	N/A
<b>Prevention Percentage of Total Drug Control Budget</b>	11.3%	8.3%	11.5% <sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The figures in this chart are not reflective of the across the board cut in FY 2005 of .83%.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$9.9 million for the President's Student Drug Testing initiative

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$25.4 million for the President's Student Drug Testing initiative

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$25.4 million for the President's Student Drug Testing initiative

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$2 million for National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$750K for National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$2 million for the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute

<sup>8</sup> \$356 million represents the set-aside for prevention, which is 20% of the total amount appropriated for the Block Grant.

<sup>9</sup> This number was agreed to by the coalition of national organizations representing the substance abuse prevention and treatment fields and represents 20% of the total amount requested by the field for the Block Grant.

<sup>10</sup> This number was agreed to by the coalition of national organizations representing the substance abuse prevention and treatment fields.

<sup>11</sup> The National Guard estimates that approximately 10% of the total funding for the Counterdrug State Plans program is used every year for Drug Demand Reduction. The figure of \$21 million represents 10% of the appropriated level for FY 2005 for the Counterdrug State Plans program.

<sup>12</sup> The National Guard estimates that approximately 10% of the total funding for the Counterdrug State Plans program is used every year for Drug Demand Reduction. The figure of \$17 million represents 10% of the President's FY 2006 requested level for the National Guard Counterdrug State Plans program.

<sup>13</sup> This figure assumes a Fiscal Year 2006 total drug control budget of \$12.4 billion.

## The State Grants Portion of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program

### Perception vs. Reality

#### Background

The State Grants portion of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program is the backbone of youth drug and violence prevention and intervention in the United States and serves more than 37 million youth per year.

The SDFSC program costs less than one dollar per month, per child served. Comparatively, drug, alcohol and tobacco use currently cost schools throughout the country an EXTRA \$41 billion per year in truancy, violence, disciplinary programs, school security and other expenses.<sup>1</sup>

Despite the fact that the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program has contributed to the 17% overall decline in drug use among youth over the past three years, the Administration has recommended eliminating it.

#### Perception vs. Reality

**Perception:** The low Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) score justifies elimination of the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program.

**Reality:** The Department of Education (DOE) has not yet implemented the Uniform Management Information and Reporting System (UMIRS) required by Title IV, H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). As a result, the DOE has not collected and reported on the data necessary to demonstrate this program's effectiveness to OMB. Despite the DOE's failure to implement the UMIRS, the states have exercised due diligence and collected the data to show positive impacts and documented outcomes (see the reverse side for a sample of significant outcomes).

**Perception:** The State Grants portion of the SDFSC program is duplicative of other federal programs.

**Reality:** The State Grants portion of the SDFSC program is the portal into schools for all drug and violence prevention activities. It provides the prevention infrastructure to 97% of the nation's schools. No other federal program provides funding for universal prevention to all of our nation's school aged youth.

**Perception:** The thin distribution of funds prevents Local Education Agencies (LEAs) from designing and implementing meaningful interventions.

**Reality:** Although over half of the LEAs in the country receive less than \$10,000, most of them have leveraged the limited funds from the program to recruit partners who have committed additional public and private resources and manpower to implement school based programs that work for their communities. LEAs receiving a small amount of money develop consortia to pool their resources to provide optimally effective programs and services.

#### Consequences of Implementing the Administration's Budget Proposal

Eliminating the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program will ultimately leave drug, alcohol and tobacco use and abuse unchecked in America's schools and have a devastating impact on the educational performance of students nationwide. Drug prevention is critical to ensuring the academic success of our youth. A recent study by the University of Washington found that lower reading and math scores are linked to peer substance abuse. On average, students whose peers avoided substance use had test scores (measured by the Washington Assessment of Student Learning reading and math scores) that were 18 points higher for reading, and 45 points higher for math.<sup>2</sup> Additionally, students who use alcohol or other drugs are up to five times more likely to drop out of school.<sup>3</sup>

The Administration's budget proposal would be detrimental to our nation's youth. Under the proposed Fiscal Year 2006 budget request, the entire \$441 million for the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program would be eliminated, while \$87.5 million would be added to the National Programs portion of SDFSC for competitive grants to LEAs. This new program would allow only a very limited number of LEAs with sophisticated and skilled grant writers to successfully compete for these funds. **The Administration's proposal would leave the vast majority of our nation's schools and students with no drug and violence prevention programming at all.**

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Education and SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. (2002). *Prevention Alert*. "Schools and Substance Abuse (I): It Costs \$41 Billion." 5(10). Available: <http://www.health.org/govpubs/prevalert/v5/5.aspx>.

<sup>2</sup> Bence, M., Brandon, R., Lee, I., Tran, H. University of Washington. (2000). *Impact of peer substance use on middle school performance in Washington: Summary*. Washington Kids Count/University of WA: Seattle, WA. Available: [http://www.hspc.org/wkcspecial/pdf/peer\\_sub\\_091200.pdf](http://www.hspc.org/wkcspecial/pdf/peer_sub_091200.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Lane, J., Gerstein, D., Huang, L., & Wright, D. (1998). *Risk and protective factors for adolescent drug use: Findings from the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. Available: <http://www.samhsa.gov/hhsurvey/hhsurvey.html>; Bray, J.W., Zarkin, G.A., Ringwalt, C., & Qi, J. (2000). *Health Economics*. "The relationship between marijuana initiation and dropping out of high school." 9(1), 9-18.

## Significant Outcomes From Selected States

**Alabama** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 46% in lifetime incidence of inhalant use by students in grades six through 11, down from 19.4% in 1997 to 10.5% in 2003. (*Youth Risk and Behavior* survey, 1997 and 2003)

**Alaska** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 54% among Alaska high school students reporting having ever used inhalants from 22.2% in 1995 to 10.2% in 2003. Reported a decrease at a rate of 19% among Alaska high school students reporting having had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days from 47.5% in 1995 to 38.7% in 2003. (*Youth Risk Behavior* survey, 2003)

**California** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 71% among 7<sup>th</sup> graders reporting binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) in the past 30 days from 10% in the 1997–1998 school year to 2.9% in the 2001–2002 school year. Reported a decrease at a rate of 31% among 11<sup>th</sup> graders reporting having used inhalants in the past 30 days from 5.8% in the 1997–1998 school year to 4.0% in the 2001–2002 school year. (*Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Among California Students 2001/2002: Report to Attorney General Bill Lockyer Results from the Ninth Biennial California Student survey-tables*)

**Florida** - Reported a decrease in past 30 day marijuana use among 6<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders at a rate of 11.1% from 14.4% in 2000 to 12.8% in 2003. (*Florida Youth Substance Abuse* survey, 2003)

**Hawaii** - Reported that the perception of harm associated with the “occasional use of inhalants” among 12<sup>th</sup> graders increased at a rate of 58% from 48.5% in 1998 to 76.8% in 2002. (*Hawaii Student Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use* study, 2002)

**Idaho** - Reported a 22% reduction in lifetime alcohol use among 8<sup>th</sup> graders from 49.7% in 1996 to 38.7% in 2002. (*Idaho Schools Survey Shows Prevention Is Working: 2002 Statewide Substance Use and School Climate* survey)

**Illinois** - Reported a decrease of 19.8% among 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting past month use of alcohol from 21.2% in 2000 to 17% in 2002. (*Illinois Youth* survey, 2002)

**Iowa** - Reported that the number of 11<sup>th</sup> graders who have used marijuana in the last 30 days decreased at a rate of 11.8%, from 17% in 1999 to 15% in 2002. (From the Iowa Department of Public Health News Release: *Iowa Teens Using Fewer Illegal Substances: Survey Shows Drop in Tobacco, Alcohol, Drug Use*. Released April 15, 2003)

**Maryland** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 47% in past 30 day meth use among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, down from 1.9% in 1998 to 1.0% in 2002. (*2002 Maryland Adolescent* survey)

**Kentucky** - Reported an increase at a rate of 29.5% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting no lifetime use of marijuana from 44% in 2000 to 57% in 2003. (*2003 Kentucky Incentive Program* survey)

**Nevada** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 16% among high school students reporting past use of marijuana from 26.6% in 2001 to 22.3% in 2003. (*Youth Risk Behavior* survey, 2003)

**New Hampshire** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 10% among high school students reporting past month use of alcohol from 52.5% in 2001 to 47.1% in 2003. (*Youth Risk Behavior* survey, 2003)

**New York** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 22.4% among students reporting past 30 day use of marijuana from 26.7% in 2001 to 20.7% in 2003. (*Youth Risk Behavior* survey, 2003)

**Ohio** - Reported that the percentage of youth in grades six through eight who reported using illegal drugs at least once during the past year declined at a rate of 21%, from 14.9% in 1998–1999 school year to 11.7% in 2002. This decline is far better than the decline experienced nationwide in 2002, which was 16%. (From News Release: *Ohio Eclipses Nation in Reducing Adolescent Drug Usage: “Remarkable Progress” Cited in Lowering Teen Problems in the State*. Released April 11, 2002 by the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services)

**Pennsylvania** - Reported a decrease at a rate of 64% in the number of students violating drug and alcohol school policies from 11% in 1996–1997 to 4% in 2001–2002. (Collected using quarterly reports submitted to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime.)

**Washington** - Reported that 25% fewer students reported past 30 day use of marijuana and 21% fewer students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days after participating in Washington State’s Prevention and Intervention Services Program during the 2003–2004 school year. (From *Washington’s Prevention and Intervention Services Program: Highlights from the 2003–2004 Statewide Evaluation* by Dennis Deck, Ph.D. of the RMC Research Corporation.)

**Wisconsin** - Reported that the number of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting lifetime use of inhalants has decreased at a rate of 28.9%, from 14.5% in 2001 to 10.3% in 2003. (*Youth Risk and Behavior* survey, 2003)

*\*Please note that the rates of change above were determined using the standard rate of change calculation method. The Administration used this same method to calculate the 17% reduction in youth drug use over three years.*



Funding for the  
**State Grants Portion** of the  
**Safe & Drug-Free**  
Schools Program  
MUST Be Maintained...

Elimination is **Not an Option!**



*Is anything  
more important  
than the **health** and  
**well-being** of our children?*

# Background

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The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program is the only source of federal funding for school-based prevention that directly targets all of America's youth in grades K–12 with drug education, prevention, and intervention services.

Title IV of H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act, requires SDFSC programs to adhere to principles of effectiveness. Specifically, it requires that states must perform an assessment of the substance abuse and violence problem, using objective data and the knowledge of a wide range of community members; develop measurable goals and objectives; implement evidence- and science-based programs that have been shown to be effective and meet identified needs; and perform an assessment of program outcomes. As a result of these stringent requirements the SDFSC program has had a significant impact on helping to achieve the 17% overall decline in youth drug use over the past three years, documented by the *2004 Monitoring the Future* survey.

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## The President's Budget Request

In his FY 2006 budget request, President Bush recommended the elimination of the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program. According to recent data, upwards of 37 million youth are served annually by programs funded through SDFSC.<sup>1</sup> Cutting the SDFSC program will leave millions of American children without any drug education.

Although over half of the LEAs in the country receive less than \$10,000 annually, most of them have leveraged their limited program funds to recruit partners who have committed additional resources and manpower to make SDFSC work for their communities. Even in districts where the funding is minimal, someone is responsible for addressing the impact of alcohol and other drugs on the school learning climate. LEAs receiving a small amount of money develop consortia and pool their resources to provide effective programs and services. Even a small amount of money from this program can be the catalyst for greater community involvement and can leverage funding from other sources.

If a school does not receive funds to address the substance abuse prevention and intervention issues it faces, it cannot deal with the negative impact that drugs and alcohol undoubtedly cause. Schools must have the ability to address these issues and provide accurate information to children and their parents, so that the negative influences that encourage drug use will not have unchecked access to the minds of our children.

<sup>1</sup> Bennett-Harper, Sarah M., Brizius, Maritine G., Donaldson, Sonia J. "Characteristics of SDFSCA SEA and Governors' Programs: Volume I Summary of the 1999-2000 Data Collection. Available at <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/9900statereport/report.pdf>

## KEY FINDINGS

- › The SDFSC program has had a significant impact on helping to achieve the **17% overall decline** in youth drug use over the past three years.
- › The SDFSC program is the backbone of youth drug prevention and intervention efforts in the United States. State and local SDFSC programs are showing positive impacts and impressive, documented outcomes, despite the Department of Education's failure to implement the Uniform Management Information Reporting System (UMIRS).
- › Drug and alcohol use continue to be a pervasive problem for America's youth.
- › The American public consistently identifies illegal drugs as one of the most serious problems facing communities and children.
- › Peer substance use has been linked to lower reading and math scores.
- › Teachers are as likely as parents to warn youth about the problems of alcohol and drugs.
- › According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), "costs associated with drug, alcohol and tobacco use add 10%—or **\$41 billion**—to the already strained budgets of schools across the nation."
- › The savings per dollar spent on substance abuse prevention are substantial, ranging from **\$2.00** to **\$19.64**.
- › Every new cohort of youth **MUST** have the benefit of prevention efforts to ensure that drug and alcohol use rates continue to decline.

## Peer Substance Use Impacts Academic Performance

A recent study by the University of Washington provided the first large-scale documentation that found that the level of peer substance use in schools has a substantial impact on academic performance. **The study findings link lower reading and math scores to peer substance abuse—not to individual student use as one might expect.** On average, students whose peers avoided substance use had test scores (measured by the Washington state math and reading standards) that were **18 points higher for reading, and 45 points higher for math.**<sup>1</sup> The study concluded that if the public is concerned with academic performance, the challenges in students' learning environment, particularly substance use, must be addressed.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bence, M., Brandon, R., Lee, I., Tran, H. University of Washington. (2000). *Impact of Peer Substance Use on Middle School Performance in Washington: Summary*. Washington Kids Count/University of WA: Seattle, WA. Available: [http://www.hspc.org/wkcc/special/pdf/peer\\_sub\\_091200.pdf](http://www.hspc.org/wkcc/special/pdf/peer_sub_091200.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Brown S.A., Tapert S. F., Granholm E.I., et al. (2000). *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*.

This fact is further substantiated in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's 2002 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Report entitled *Marijuana Among Youths*, as it states that poor performance in school has been associated with marijuana use, as youths with an average grade of D or below were more than four times as likely to have used marijuana in the past year as youths with an average grade of A. Other data also supports the fact that adolescents who use alcohol may remember 10% less of what they have learned than those who don't drink.<sup>3</sup>

**Students whose peers avoided substance use had test scores that were 18 points higher for reading and 45 points higher for math.**

## Enhance the Prevention Infrastructure in Our Nation's Schools

Recent research states that schools play a critical role in getting the antidrug message out to children. In today's changing society, schools serve as one of the *few* sources of information for most children about the dangers of drug use. The 2002–2003 *PRIDE* survey found that teachers are as likely as parents to warn youth about the problems of drug use, "Only 19% of students said their teachers never talk to them about alcohol and drug problems, and only 15% said their parents never do so." This fact was further substantiated by the 2003–2004 *PRIDE* survey, which found that four out of five students said their teachers talk to them about illegal drugs. The same percentage said their parents talk to them about illegal drugs. Further, 72% of teachers recognize that they need additional training in drug education. Clearly, schools play a critical role in getting the antidrug message out to students. Because children spend more than a quarter of their day at school and find many role models within school walls, schools have a unique opportunity to deliver effective drug prevention programs. In doing so, they reinforce norms against drug use and give students peer refusal and other life skills.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G. & Schulenberg, J.E. (December 21, 2004). *Overall teen drug use continues gradual decline; but use of inhalants rises*. University of Michigan News and Information Services: Ann Arbor, MI [On-line]. Available: [www.monitoringthefuture.org](http://www.monitoringthefuture.org).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> PRIDE—Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education. (2003). *PRIDE questionnaire report for grades 6–12: 2002–2003 PRIDE Surveys national summary/total*. Bowling Green: KY. Available: <http://www.pridesurveys.com/main/supportfiles/nso203.pdf>

The role that schools play in reducing substance use and abuse is both critical and measurable:

- Students who reported that their teachers warned them about the dangers of drugs were 17% less likely to use drugs.<sup>4</sup>
- The number of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who reported using any illicit drug during the last 12 months declined for the fourth straight year, to 15%, 31%, and 39%, respectively.<sup>5</sup>
- 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders continued to show significant increases in perceived risk of marijuana use this year, a fact that may well help to explain this year's declines in use.<sup>6</sup>
- 11.8 % of 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported past year marijuana use in 2004, the lowest rate seen since 1994, and well below the peak of 18.3% in 1996.<sup>7</sup>
- After several years of seeing steady increases in ecstasy use among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, recent data reports that annual rates of ecstasy use decreased across the board respectively:<sup>8</sup>
  - 8<sup>th</sup> graders from 2.1% in 2003 to 1.7% in 2004
  - 10<sup>th</sup> graders from 3.0% in 2003 to 2.4% in 2004
  - 12<sup>th</sup> graders from 4.5% in 2003 to 4.0% in 2004
- 50.4% of students reported drinking alcohol in the past year and 26.4% of students reported smoking cigarettes in the past year, these rates are the lowest in 15 years.<sup>9</sup>

## Significant Outcomes For Alcohol and Drug Use

The information below clearly demonstrates the fact that the SDFSC program has contributed to the downward trend in the use of various drugs in states throughout the country. All of the statistics cited reflect student use of alcohol and drugs well below the rates reflected in the *Monitoring the Future* survey for the same years:

### ALCOHOL USE REDUCTIONS

- › Idaho's SDFSC program contributed to a 22% reduction in lifetime alcohol use among 8<sup>th</sup> graders from 49.7% in 1996 to 38.7% in 2002. When compared to the 2002 *Monitoring the Future* results for lifetime alcohol use among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, which is 47%, this number is particularly impressive.
- › Illinois' SDFSC program reported a decrease of 19.8% among 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting past month use of alcohol from 21.2% in 2000 to 17% in 2002, which is below the national average of 19.6% for 8<sup>th</sup> graders as reported in the 2002 *Monitoring the Future* survey.
- › Maryland's SDFSC program reported a 38% decrease in 30 day use of alcohol from 26.6% in 1998 to 16.4% in 2002.
- › Michigan's SDFSC program contributed to a 15% decrease among 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting past month use of alcohol from 55% in 2001 to 47% in 2002. This is well below the national average for 12<sup>th</sup> graders of 48.6%, as cited in the 2002 *Monitoring the Future* survey.
- › Indiana's SDFSC program contributed to a 15.7% decrease in past 30 day marijuana use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, down from 23.5% in 2001 to 19.8% in 2003.
- › Maryland's SDFSC program contributed to a 25.4% decrease in past 30 day marijuana use among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, down from 22.4% in 1996 to 16.7% in 2002. In contrast, national data obtained from the 2002 *Monitoring the Future* survey showed that 17.89% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported past 30-day marijuana use.

### METHAMPHETAMINE USE REDUCTIONS

- › Kansas' SDFSC program contributed to a 54% decrease in past 30 day meth use among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, down from 2.19% in 1997 to 1% in 2003. These statistics are well below the national average of 1.29%, as reported in the 2003 *Monitoring the Future* survey.
- › Idaho's SDFSC program contributed to a 52% reduction in lifetime meth use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders from 10% in 1996 to 4.8% in 2002. This data is especially impressive when compared to the national data from the 2002 *Monitoring the Future* survey, which reported that 6.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported lifetime use of meth.
- › Maryland's SDFSC program contributed to a 47% decrease in past 30 day meth use among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, down from 1.9% in 1998 to 1.0% in 2002. Similar data from the 2002 *Monitoring the Future* survey showed that 1.1% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders reported past 30 day use of meth.
- › Florida's SDFSC program helped reduce past 30 day marijuana use among 6<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders by 11.1% from 14.4% in 2000 to 12.8% in 2003. Similar data obtained from the 2003 *Monitoring the Future* survey show that past 30 day marijuana use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders was 19.9%, which is well above the 12.8% reported by the Florida students.

## Uniform Management Information Reporting System

The text of Title IV of the NCLB Act specifically requires the development and implementation of a Uniform Management Information and Reporting System (UMIRS) by all states that includes a specified minimum data set laid out in the law. To date, the Department of Education has not yet provided any guidance or direction to the states about what specific reporting requirements or data it will in fact impose on the State Education Agencies and the Governors concerning Title IV. In the absence of such guidance, however, the states have exercised due diligence and collected the data necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of their SDFSC programs.

**The SDFSC program is the backbone of youth drug prevention and intervention efforts in the United States.**

**ALABAMA** – Reports decreases among 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in alcohol use, illicit drug use and marijuana use. Among these students, 30 day use of marijuana decreased at a rate of 1.2%, from 16.8% in 2003 to 16.6% in 2004. Thirty-day alcohol use also decreased among 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> graders at a rate of 1.3%, from 45.7% in 2003 to 45.1% in 2004.

**ALASKA** – Reports a decrease of 54% among Alaska high school students reporting having ever used inhalants from 22.2% in 1995 to 10.2% in 2003. Reports a decrease of 19% among Alaska high school students reporting having had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days from 47.5% in 1995 to 38.7% in 2003.

**CALIFORNIA** – Reports a decrease of 71% among 7<sup>th</sup> graders reporting binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) in the past 30 days from 10% in the 1997–1998 school year to 2.9% in the 2001–2002 school year. Reports a decrease of 31% among 11<sup>th</sup> graders reporting having used inhalants in the past 30 days from 5.8% in the 1997–1998 school year to 4.0% in the 2001–2002 school year.

**DELAWARE** – Reports a decrease of 16% among high school students reporting ever having tried a cigarette from 74% in 1997 to 62% in 2003.

**FLORIDA** – Reports a decrease of 14.9% among 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks from 18.8% in 2000 to 16.0% in 2003.

**HAWAII** – The perception of harm associated with the “occasional use of inhalants” among 12<sup>th</sup> graders was increased by 58% from 48.5% in 1998 to 76.8% in 2002.

**IDAHO** – Reports a decrease of 19.3% among 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting ever using marijuana or hashish from 10.9% in 1998 to 8.8% in 2002.

**IOWA** – Reports a decrease of four percentage points in current alcohol use from 1999. The largest decrease (5 percentage points) was again reported by respondents in the 11<sup>th</sup> grade (comparison years 1999–2002).

**INDIANA** – Reports a decrease of 26% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting past month use of cigarettes from 38.9% in 2001 to 28.8% in 2003.

**KANSAS** – In 2003 the average ages of first use were 14.4 for alcohol, 12.2 for cigarettes and 13.6 for marijuana. These are all increases from 1997 and based on results from subsequent years, Kansas’ age of initiation is trending upward.

**KENTUCKY** – Reports an increase of 29.5% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting **no lifetime use** of marijuana from 44% in 2000 to 57% in 2003.

**MAINE** – Reports a decrease of 20% among students in grades 6–12 reporting past month alcohol use from 38% in 1995 to 30.3% in 2002.

**MINNESOTA** – Reports an increase of 11% among middle school students reporting they **never** smoked and are committed to **not** smoking from 50.5% in 2000 to 56% in 2002.

**NEVADA** – Reports a decrease of 16% among high school students reporting past use of marijuana from 26.6% in 2001 to 22.3% in 2003.



**NEW HAMPSHIRE** – Reports a decrease of 10% among high school students reporting past month use of alcohol from 52.5% in 2001 to 47.1% in 2003.

**NEW YORK** – Reports a 22.4% decrease among students reporting past 30 day use of marijuana from 26.7 percent in 2001 to 20.7 percent in 2003.

**OHIO** – The percentage of youth in grades six through eight who reported using illegal drugs at least once during the past year declined by 21%, from 14.9% in 1998–1999 school year to 11.7% in 2002. This decline is far better than the decline experienced nationwide in 2002, which was 16%.

**PENNSYLVANIA** – Reports a 64% decrease in the number of students violating drug and alcohol school policies from 11% in 1996–1997 to 4% in 2001–2002.

**UTAH** – Reports that the number of 7<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders who reported using marijuana in the last 30 days decreased at a rate of 53%, from 11.8% in 1984 to 5.5% in 2003.

**WASHINGTON** – Reports that 25% fewer students reported past 30 day use of marijuana and 21% fewer students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days after participating in Washington State’s Prevention and Intervention Services Program during the 2003–2004 school year.

The statistics above are evidence of the fact that there have been significant decreases in the number of students reporting 30-day use and even increases in the number of students who exercise abstinence.



## Drug and Alcohol Use Continues to be a Pervasive Problem

Despite the positive results documented by the *Monitoring the Future* survey and those that SDFSC programs are achieving in states across the nation, drug and alcohol use continues to be a pervasive problem. According to the 2004 *Monitoring the Future* results, 51% of high school seniors have tried an illicit drug. The late 1990s saw a huge resurgence in marijuana



usage. In fact 19.9% of high school seniors report that they have used marijuana in the last 30 days.<sup>1</sup>

This problem, however, is not limited in scope to the use of marijuana. Unfortunately, many of today's youth also are addicted to other substances, such as inhalants, meth and prescription drugs. For example, in 2004 alone, the percentage of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting annual use of inhalants increased significantly, particularly among 8<sup>th</sup> graders, where its use jumped nearly 10%, from 8.7% in 2003 to 9.6% in 2004.<sup>2</sup> Further, while annual meth use decreased slightly among 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in 2004, among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, it increased by 5.9%.<sup>3</sup>

In the next 15 years, the youth population will grow by 21%, adding 6.5 million youth—even if drug use rates remain constant, there will be a huge surge in drug-related problems, such as academic failure, drug-related violence and HIV incidence, simply due to this population increase.<sup>4</sup> Our nation cannot afford to live with these statistics.

**19.9% of high school seniors report that they have used marijuana in the last 30 days.**

## The American Public Consistently Identifies Illegal Drugs as One of the Most Serious Problems in the Country

The American public consistently identifies illegal drugs as one of the most serious problems facing communities and children. A survey released by the Pew Partnership for Civic Change found that illegal drugs are considered the third most serious problem in communities across the country.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, in a recent nationwide survey of 300 police chiefs, 63% reported that “drug abuse was a serious problem in their community—more than any other issue.”<sup>6</sup> According to a poll conducted by MTV and Peter D. Hart Associates on February 13, 2003, drug use tied with the war in Iraq as the most important issue facing people between the ages of 14 and 24.

Clearly, substance use and abuse continue to rank among the most troubling issues our society faces. It is imperative, that we as a nation invest in programs, such as the SDFSC program, that provide “no use” messages to delay for as long as possible the age at which youths use alcohol and to prevent them from ever starting to use illegal substances.

<sup>1</sup> Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., Bachman, J.G. & Schulenberg, J.E. (December 21, 2004). *Overall teen drug use continues gradual decline; but use of inhalants rises*. University of Michigan News and Information Services: Ann Arbor, MI [On-line]. Available: [www.monitoringthefuture.org](http://www.monitoringthefuture.org).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>4</sup> Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, FY 2001 Department of Health and Human Services Request 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Pew Partnership For Civic Change (2005). *Addressing the Real Issues*. Available: [www.pewpartnership.org/pubs/rwa/summary/real\\_issues.html](http://www.pewpartnership.org/pubs/rwa/summary/real_issues.html)

<sup>6</sup> Adapted by CESAR from *Drug Strategies*. (2004) “Drugs and Crime Across America: Police Chiefs Speak Out.” Available: [http://www.drugstrategies.org/police\\_poll.pdf](http://www.drugstrategies.org/police_poll.pdf)

## Substance Abuse Prevention is a Good Investment

Studies indicate that the “costs associated with drug, alcohol and tobacco use add 10%—or \$41 billion—to the already strained budgets of schools across the nation.”<sup>1</sup> According to Hope Taft, First Lady of Ohio, “... by 2020, the need for alcohol and other drug treatment will increase by 57%. One of the most important indicators for the number of people who will need treatment in 2020 is the age of first use of marijuana. Currently the age of first use of marijuana is about 13 ... if we can immediately reduce the number of initiates into drug use by 25%, we can reduce the number who need treatment by one million.”<sup>2</sup>

**“Costs associated with drug, alcohol and tobacco use add 10% (\$41 billion) to the already strained budgets of schools across the nation.”**



The statistics below provide further support of this fact:

- The savings per dollar spent on substance abuse prevention can be substantial and range from \$2.00 to \$19.64, depending on how costs were calculated, outcomes included, and the differences in methodologies.<sup>3</sup>
- A study of the Social Influence/Skills Building Substance Prevention Programs, which are school-based programs that include information about the short- and long-term consequences of substance use and other health-related information, located in Snohomish, Thurston, and Whatcom Counties in Washington State, found that these programs resulted in a \$70.34 benefit for dollar savings.<sup>4</sup>
- A community-based prevention program implemented in 26 schools in Kansas City, Kansas (Project STAR), reported that, for every \$1 expended for prevention programming, \$4.83 was saved in outpatient counseling or similar treatment over a five year period in affected family members.<sup>5</sup>
- For every dollar spent on drug use prevention, communities can save \$4 to \$5 in costs for drug abuse treatment and counseling.<sup>6</sup>
- Children who first smoke marijuana under the age of 14 are more than 5 times as likely to abuse drugs as adults, as compared to those who first use marijuana at age 18.<sup>7</sup>
- People who begin drinking before the age of 15 are four times more likely to develop alcohol dependence as an adult than those who wait until age 21. Each additional year of delayed drinking onset reduces the probability of alcohol dependence by 14%.<sup>8</sup>

**The savings per dollar spent on substance abuse prevention are substantial, ranging from \$2.00 to \$19.64.**

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Education and SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. (2002) *Prevention Alert*. “Schools and Substance Abuse (I): It Costs \$41 Billion. Volume 5, Number 10. Available: <http://www.health.org/govpubs/prevalert/v5/5.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> Taft, Hope R. (May 19, 1999). *Helping Youth Succeed*. Columbus Foundation.

<sup>3</sup> Swisher, John. (2004). *Journal of Primary Prevention*. “Cost-Benefit Estimates in Prevention Research.”

<sup>4</sup> Washington State Institute For Public Policy. (2004). *Benefits and Costs of Prevention and Early Intervention Programs for Youth*. Olympia: WA. Available: <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/04-07-3901.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Pentz, M. A. (1998). *NIDA Research Monograph No. 176*. “Costs, Benefits, and Cost-Effectiveness of Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention.” In Bukoski, W. J. & Evans, R. I (Eds.). U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, DC: U.S.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse. (1997). *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide*. Bethesda: MD. Available: [www.nida.nih.gov/prevention/prevopen.html](http://www.nida.nih.gov/prevention/prevopen.html)

<sup>7</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). (2002). *The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Report*. “Marijuana Use and Drug Dependence.” Rockville: MD. Available: <http://www.drugabusestatistics.samhsa.gov/2k2/MJ&dependence/MJ&dependence.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Grant, B. F. (1998). *Alcohol Health and Research World*. “The Impact of a Family History of Alcoholism on the Relationship Between Age at Onset of Alcohol Use and DSM-IV Alcohol Dependence: Results from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey.” Volume 22, Issue 2. Bethesda: MD.

Conclusion

The State Grants portion of the SDFSC program is an integral part of America’s substance abuse prevention efforts, educating millions of American youth. It provides the infrastructure through which all other school based prevention and intervention programs are coordinated and has contributed to the 17% decline in youth drug use over the last three years. However, this does not mean that substance abuse is no longer a pervasive problem. Our nation cannot afford to take its “eye off the ball” simply because drug use is on the decline. **This is NOT the time to cut funding for the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program!** Without continued substance abuse prevention and intervention efforts funded by the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program, generational forgetting inevitably will occur, causing drug and alcohol use among youth to increase. School-based programs such as SDFSC are imperative as they provide both parents and all of America’s school-aged youth with the information and skills that are necessary to remain substance-free.

**Every American child needs drug education. Cutting drug education at this critical time will reverse years of progress in the fight against youth drug use.**

**Every new cohort of youth MUST have the benefit of prevention efforts to ensure that drug and alcohol use rates continue to decline.** The State Grants portion of the SDFSC program represents an investment in our children’s future and has the potential to leave a long-lasting legacy: a healthier America where fewer children are addicted to drugs and alcohol. In an effort to attain this legacy, and in the absence of any guidance from the Department of Education, the states have conscientiously implemented, directed and maintained effective programs and collected all the data necessary to prove that the SDFSC program is having a positive impact on youth drug and alcohol use throughout the country. **Unless Congress intervenes, the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program will be eliminated, leaving millions of American youth without drug education and prevention skills.**

**Left unchecked, drug, alcohol and tobacco use and abuse cost schools throughout the country an EXTRA \$41 billion per year and have a devastating impact on the educational performance of students nationwide.** Given that drug use still plagues America’s youth, and positive academic outcomes are linked to schools with low levels of drug and alcohol use, the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program must be maintained in the FY 2006 appropriations process. **Eliminating the funding for the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program is simply not an option for our nation. To ensure the health and academic success of American students, funding for the State Grants portion of the SDFSC program must be restored.**

Funding Table

SDFSC Funding Levels	FY 05 Appropriated	President’s Budget Request for FY 06	CADCA Recommended FY 06 Funding Level
State Grants	\$441 M	\$0	\$441 M

## EXAMPLES OF RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY THE SDFSC PROGRAM

- › School Resource Officers
- › Student Drug Testing
- › Safe Schools/Healthy Students
- › Information Dissemination About Drugs and Violence
- › Underage Drinking Prevention
- › Peer Resistance Training
- › Peer Mediation
- › K–12 Violence Prevention Programming
- › Student Assistance
- › Crisis Management Planning
- › K–12 Substance Abuse Prevention
- › Parent Education on Drug Use
- › Emergency Response
- › Middle School Coordinators
- › Crisis Management
- › Information on Emerging Drug Trends and Dangers



*“Safe and Drug-Free Schools  
and Community dollars provide the  
backbone of the prevention effort in the  
United States ... If schools do not receive SDFSC  
funding, no thought will be given to the negative  
impact alcohol and drugs could be causing, especially  
on the school learning environment. Without any  
voice encouraging kids to not use, those voices—  
and they are prevalent—that encourage use  
will have unchecked access to the minds  
of our children.”*

Hope Taft  
First Lady of Ohio,  
Ohio Certified Prevention Specialist II



## Drug and Alcohol Use and Academic Performance

In its FY 2006 budget request, the Administration recommended the elimination of the State Grants portion of the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program. Eliminating the SDFSC program will leave millions of American children without any drug education.

### Student Drug Use and Academic Performance

- › Student substance use precedes, and is a risk factor for, academic problems, such as lower grades, absenteeism and high dropout rates.<sup>1</sup>
- › Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs can interfere with a student's ability to think, making learning and concentration more difficult and impeding academic performance. The more a student uses alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, the lower his grade point average is likely to be and the more likely he is to drop out of school.<sup>2</sup>
- › Poor performance in school has been associated with marijuana use, as youths with an average grade of D or below were more than four times as likely to have used marijuana in the past year than youths with an average grade of A.<sup>3</sup>
- › Adolescents who use alcohol may remember 10% less of what they have learned than those who don't drink.<sup>4</sup>
- › Compared to non-drinkers, heavy and binge drinking students are more likely to say that their school work is poor and up to five times more likely to report skipping school.<sup>5</sup>
- › According to recent research, 16% to 18% of teen drinkers have missed school or work because of alcohol use.<sup>6</sup>

### Student Drug Use and Level of Schooling

- › Youth who initiate marijuana use by age 13 report less schooling than those who never use marijuana and those who begin using marijuana after age 13. Those who begin using marijuana before age 13 usually do not go to college, while those who have abstained from marijuana use, on average, complete almost three years of college.<sup>7</sup>
- › Even if they decrease their usage later in life, those who begin using marijuana by age 13 are more likely to report lower income and lower level of schooling by age 29.<sup>8</sup>

### Student Drug Use and High School Completion

- › Students who use marijuana before the age of 15 are three times more likely to have left school by age 16 and two times more likely to report frequent truancy.<sup>9</sup>
- › Compared to their non-using peers, high school students who use alcohol or other drugs are up to five times more likely to drop out of school.<sup>10</sup>

### Peer Drug Use and Academic Performance

- › Study findings link lower reading and math scores to peer substance abuse. On average, students whose peers avoided substance use had test scores (measured by the Washington state math and reading standards) that were 18 points higher for reading, and 45 points higher for math.<sup>11</sup>

School based prevention programs, such as SDFSC, are imperative as they provide parents and American students with the information and skills necessary to remain drug and alcohol free, thereby enabling youth to focus on learning.

## Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Dewey, J.D. (1999). "Reviewing the relationship between school factors and substance use for elementary, middle, and high school students." *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 19(3), 177–225.
- <sup>2</sup> Dewey, J.D. (1999) "Reviewing the relationship between school factors and substance use for elementary, middle, and high school students." *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 19(3), 177–225.; Johnston, L.D., O'Malley, P.M., & Bachman, J.G. (1998). *National survey results on drug use from the Monitoring the Future study, 1975–1997, Volume 1: Secondary school students*. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- <sup>3</sup> Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). *SAMHSA's National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Report—Marijuana Use among Youths*. July 19, 2002. Available at [www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda.htm](http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/nhsda.htm)
- <sup>4</sup> Brown, S.A., Tapert, S.F., Granholm, E., et al. (2000). "Neurocognitive functioning of adolescents: Effects of protracted alcohol use." *Alcoholism: Clinical and experimental research*, 24(2).
- <sup>5</sup> Greenblatt, J.C. (2000). *Patterns of alcohol use among adolescents and associations with emotional and behavioral problems*. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies.
- <sup>6</sup> Ellickson, P.L., McGuigan, K.A., Adams, V., Bell, R.M., & Hays, R.D. (1996). Teenagers and alcohol misuse in the United States: By any definition, it's a big problem. *Addiction*, 91(10), 1489–1503.
- <sup>7</sup> Eisner, Robin. (2005). "Marijuana Abuse: Age of Initiation, Pleasure of Response Foreshadow Young Adult Outcomes." *National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Notes*. 19 (5)
- <sup>8</sup> Ibid
- <sup>9</sup> Fergusson, D.M., Lynskey, M.T., & Horwood, L.J. (1996). "The short-term consequences of early onset cannabis use." *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 24(4), 499–512.
- <sup>10</sup> Lane, J., Gerstein, D., Huang, L., & Wright, D., (1998) *Risk and protective factors for adolescent drug use: Findings from the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*. [Online]. Available at [www.samhsa.gov/hhsurvey/hhsurvey.html](http://www.samhsa.gov/hhsurvey/hhsurvey.html) ; Bray, J.W., Zarkin, G.A., Ringwalt, C., & Qi, J. (2000). "The relationship between marijuana initiation and dropping out of high school." *Health Economics*, 9(1), 9–18.
- <sup>11</sup> Bence, M., Brandon, R., Lee, I., Tran, H. University of Washington. (2000). *Impact of peer substance use on middle school performance in Washington: Summary*. Washington Kids Count/University of WA: Seattle, WA. Available: [http://www.hspsc.org/wkc/special/pdf/peer\\_sub\\_091200.pdf](http://www.hspsc.org/wkc/special/pdf/peer_sub_091200.pdf)

# The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Program Has Been Successful in Alabama

## SDFSC Funding Received By Alabama

In FY 2004, \$6.5 million were distributed, by formula and through the 20% Governor's set aside, to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) throughout the state. A total of 729,783 Alabama students were served by this program. In FY 2005, Alabama is also slated to receive \$6.5 million from this program.

## The SDFSC Program Provides School Based Prevention Infrastructure

The SDFSC program is the cornerstone of youth drug prevention and intervention efforts within the State of Alabama. It provides effective programs, services and activities, such as K-12 science-based prevention curricula, student assistance programs, law and civic education, drug testing, peer resistance training, crisis management planning, information dissemination about the dangers of drug use and violence, school resource officers, parent programs, peer mediation programs and youth-created video broadcasts explaining the dangers of substance use. It also provides training in drug and violence prevention science to teachers and other program implementers/coordinators throughout the state.

## The SDFSC Program Is the Backbone of Youth Prevention

The SDFSC program is the portal into schools for all drug and violence prevention activities. Funds from the program are used to recruit partners who commit additional resources and manpower to make programs optimally effective for their communities. This program has historically been a catalyst for community involvement, volunteerism and the leveraging of funding from other sources to address drug and violence prevention and intervention throughout Alabama.

## What will happen if the program is eliminated?

If the program is eliminated, **Alabama will lose its \$6.5 million** allocation as well as the funding and manpower leveraged by the program.

Without SDFSC funding, a majority of Alabama students will be left with absolutely no drug and violence prevention or intervention programming and services. Additionally, schools will lack a point

of contact for substance abuse prevention and intervention activities. Therefore, even if community groups want to donate funding and manpower to school based efforts, there will be no one to coordinate these efforts within the schools. Finally, there will be no school based representation in community wide efforts to deal with drug use and violence among school-aged youth.

## What are the statewide outcomes of this program?

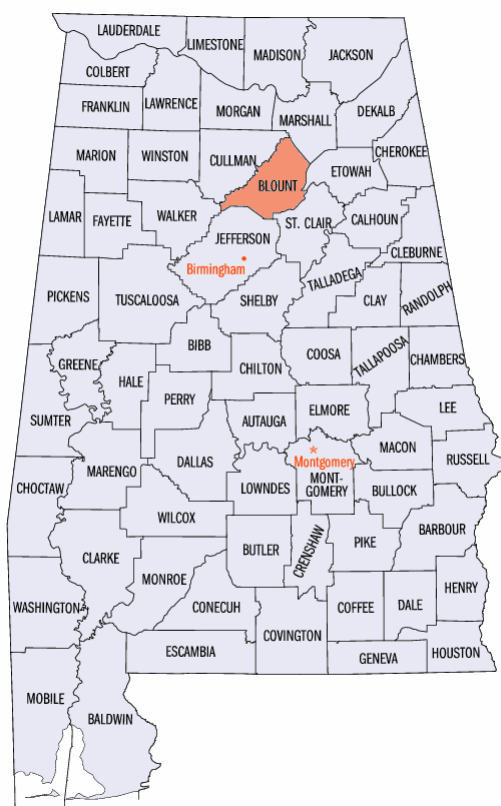
For the past three years, Alabama has funded a statewide student survey on drug and violence indicators for all 6<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the state. Previous to that, the Center for Disease Control's Youth Risk Behavior Survey was administered every other year.

- The Alabama Safe and Drug Free Schools program contributed to a 27% decrease in the reported use of alcohol by junior high students. In 2003, 49.9% of junior high students had drank alcohol in their lifetime, while in 2004, only 36.6% had drank alcohol in their lifetime (PRIDE Survey, 2003 and 2004).
- The Alabama Safe and Drug Free Schools program contributed to a 46% decrease in lifetime incidence of inhalant use by students in grades 6 through 11. In 1997, 19.4% reported lifetime inhalant use, while in 2003, only 10.5% reported lifetime inhalant use (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997 and 2003).
- The Alabama Safe and Drug Free Schools program contributed to a 14% decrease in the past 30 day use of alcohol by students in the 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> grade. In 1997, 46.7% had drank alcohol in the last 30 days, while in 2003, only 40.2% had drank alcohol in the last 30 days (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997 and 2003).
- The Alabama Safe and Drug Free Schools program contributed to a 19% decrease in the past 30 day use of marijuana by students. In 1997, 21.8% had used marijuana in the last 30 days, while in 2003, only 17.7% had used marijuana in the last 30 days (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1997 and 2003).

# Spotlight on: Blount County

Local Education Agencies throughout Blount County are all implementing science-based curricula.

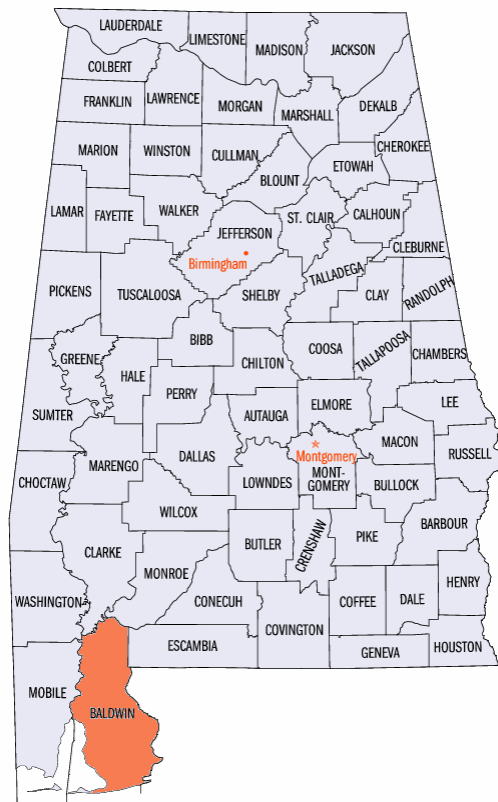
During the 2003-2004 school year, the Blount County SDFSC program focused on reducing the use and possession of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in school by educating students in refusal and decision-making skills. Because of these efforts there was a 44% reduction in the number of students suspended for use, possession or sale of tobacco, alcohol and drugs during the 2003-2004 school year, as measured by the Student Incident Report.



# Spotlight on: Baldwin County

Local Education Agencies throughout Baldwin County are all implementing science-based curricula.

During the 2003-2004 school year, the Baldwin County SDFSC program focused on reducing student use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. Students were taught prevention skills using the *Too Good for Drugs* curriculum. Prior to taking classes, students were given a pre-test to assess their knowledge of the harms of substance use. The average pre-test score was 67%, while the average post-test score was 83%, a 23% improvement. NIDA research has shown that the perception of harm and social disapproval of illegal drugs are inversely correlated to the extent of drug use among youth.

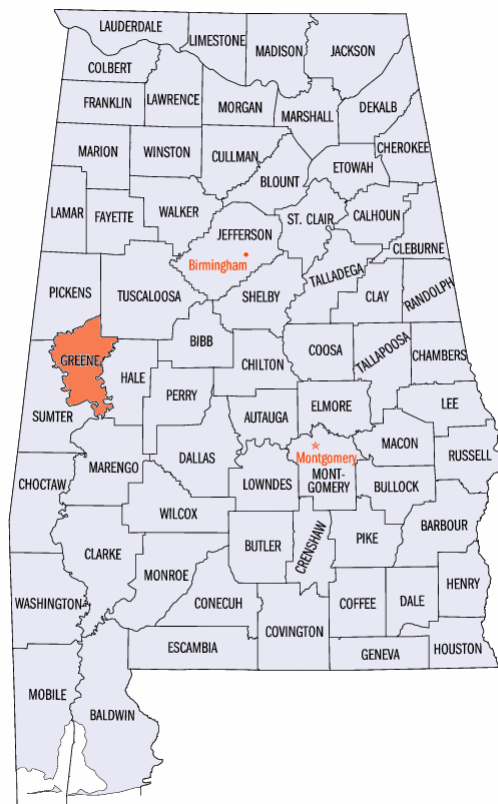




# Spotlight on: Greene County

Local Education Agencies throughout Greene County are all implementing science-based curricula.

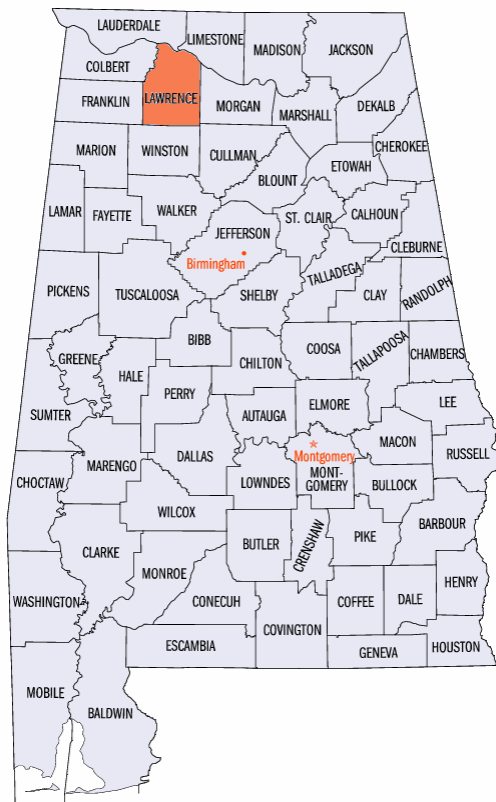
Between 2002 and 2004, the Green County SDFSC program reduced the incidence of alcohol and tobacco use in grades 9-12. Most notably, during this period there was a 66% reduction in the incidents of tobacco use among students in grades 9-12. Research has shown that early tobacco use is a predictor of later alcohol and other drug use.



# Spotlight on: Lawrence County

Local Education Agencies throughout Lawrence County are all implementing science-based curricula.

The Lawrence County SDFSC program aimed to reduce the use of tobacco by 5% during the 2003-2004 school year. The program exceeded this goal, and achieved a 29.5% reduction in tobacco use. In 2003, 44% of students were using tobacco, while in 2004 only 31% of students were using tobacco. Research has shown that early tobacco use is a predictor of later alcohol and other drug use.



## Maine's Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Program, Title IV-A No Child Left Behind Act

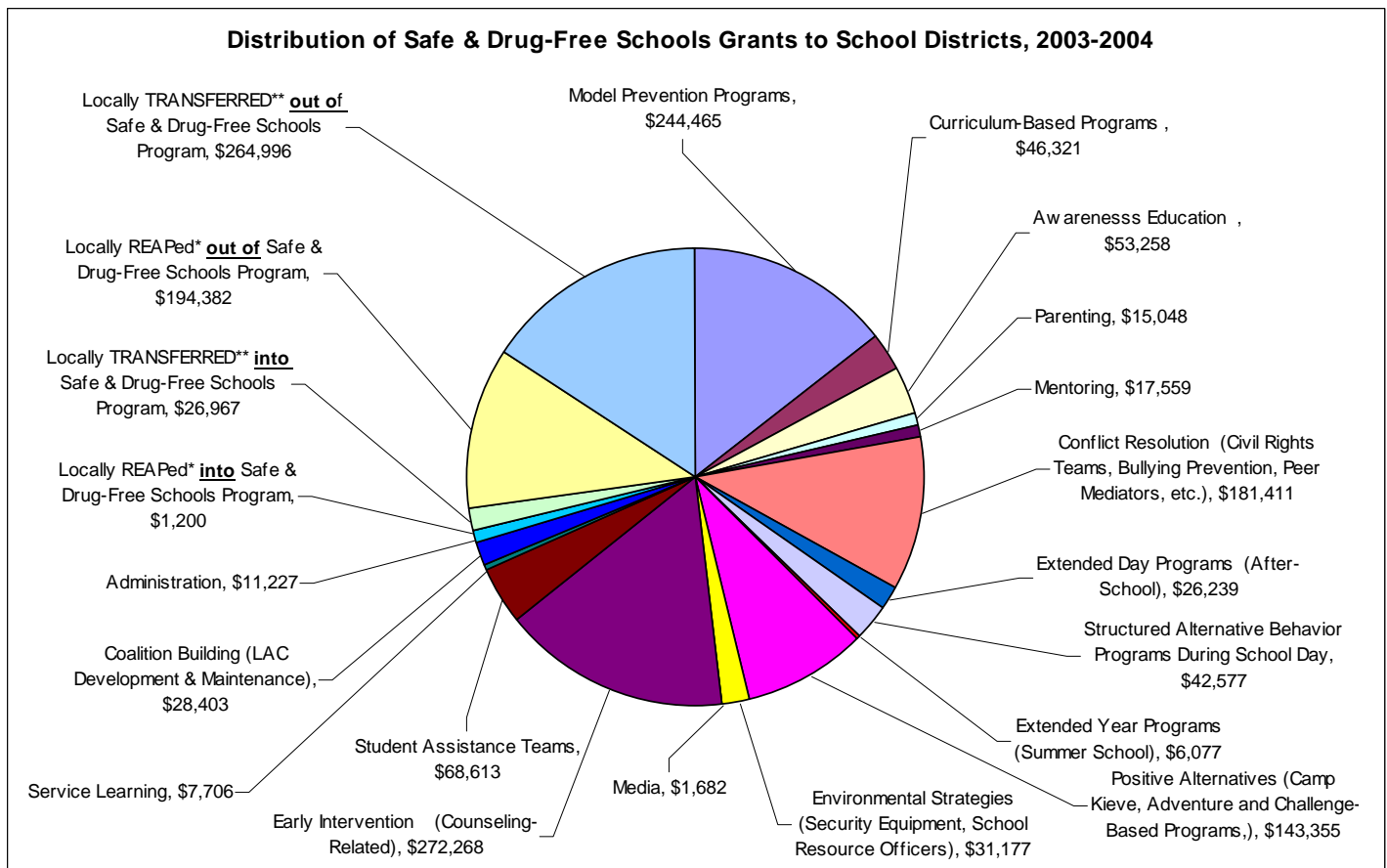
The purpose of Maine's Safe & Drug-Free Schools & Communities Act (SDFSCA) Program is to support programs that prevent violence in and around schools and to strengthen programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. In Maine, the SDFSCA Program is jointly administered by the Department of Education and the Office of Substance Abuse.

In July, 2004, Maine received \$2,152,629 in SDFSCA funds. Following is a breakdown of how these funds are used:

- Seventy-five percent (approximately \$1.6 million) is granted directly to Maine school districts through an annual application process to provide substance abuse prevention and violence prevention programs in their schools.
- Eleven percent (approximately \$240,400) is granted to 9 community prevention programs throughout the state through an RFP and contracting process. These agencies provide programs to children not normally served by State or local education agencies, or to populations that need special services or additional resources (such as youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers and school dropouts).
- Fourteen percent (approximately \$310,673) supports four staff positions at the Office of Substance Abuse and the equivalent of one staff position at the Department of Education to administer the programs, provide technical assistance, and provide substance abuse and violence resources to the schools and communities.

**President Bush's proposed budget would eliminate this funding completely as of July, 2006. In other words, Maine would expect to receive a final allotment in July 2005 which would fund programs through school year 2005-06. Federal funding for this program would end June 30, 2006.**

Following is more specific information on the breakdown of how Maine schools used these funds in 2003-04, and a listing of the 9 agencies that are partially funded by SDFSCA funds.



\* The Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) allows rural school districts with less than 600 students greater flexibility in how they utilize NCLB Title funds. The option allows these districts to combine up to 100% of funds from certain Titles to support projects that are allowable under other Titles.

\*\*The TRANSFER option allows school districts to transfer up to 50% of certain Title funds to support projects that are allowable under other Titles.

## Current Contracts Partially Funded by Safe and Drug Free Schools Funds - 2005

Region I			
Agency	Project	Total SDFSCA Funds	Total Funds
Kittery K-CAP P.O. Box 83 Kittery, ME 03904	Kittery Chemical Awareness and Prevention - After school programming, community service for court referrals, local television programming; first time offenders/parents education & awareness.	\$24,082	\$42,576
People's Regional Opportunity Program 510 Cumberland Avenue Portland, ME 04101	Peer Leader Program - Youth development program to assist youth to recognize, nurture and build on their innate resiliency; develop key social competencies while gaining accurate prevention information and support for healthy decisions.	\$28,282	\$50,000
Maine School Administrative District #61 RR2, Box 554 Bridgton, ME 04009	Reconnecting Youth Curriculum in combination with assessment, support and counseling services to be delivered by a trained clinician in alliance with the Day One organization in Portland.	\$28,267	\$49,973
Region II			
Ad Care Educational Institute of Maine 75 Stone Street Augusta, ME 04330	Prime for Life - Under 21 Program - Will serve an indicated population of youth who are referred by 6 high schools in the greater Augusta/Lewiston areas. Youth will have violated school alcohol/drug use policy. Parenting Wisely Program - Each parent will be offered a parenting education kit and access to an inter-active parenting program.	\$28,282	\$49,998
Community School P.O. Box 55 79 Washington Street Camden, ME 04843	Passages Program - Annually services 30-35 students and provides a realistic educational option resulting in a state approved high school diploma, and approved parenting skills for 14-20 year old pregnant and/or parenting teens in Knox and Waldo Counties who have dropped out of school	\$28,282	\$50,000
Kennebec Valley Mental Health Center 67 Eustis Parkway Waterville, ME 04901	School-based behavioral health substance abuse prevention/early intervention program that will serve at least 50 students in grades 6, 7 and 8 in five communities in Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo Counties.	24,042	\$42,502
Region III			
Carleton Project P.O. Box 1603 454 Main Street Presque Isle, ME 04769	Alternative high school serving youth that have been unable to function in a traditional high school environment because of discipline problems, substance abuse, peer pressure and behavior problems.	\$28,282	\$50,000
Penquis Community Action Program P.O. Box 1162 262 Harlow St. Bangor, ME 04401	Selective prevention and intervention for pregnant and parenting teens, including confliction resolution & communication skills workshops to build assets such a restraint, resistance skills, peaceful conflict, planning and decision making, family support, positive family communication and bonding between youth and adults.	\$23,758	\$42,000
YWCA of Bangor-Brewer 17 Second Street Bangor, ME 04401	After school programs to serve disadvantaged girls in grades 6-12 through the Opportunity Program for Teens and K-Club. Project will develop leadership and resiliency skills that will focus on drug resistance, personal self-management and general social skills.	\$27,123	\$47,951
<b>Totals</b>		<b>\$240,400</b>	<b>\$425,000</b>

### PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Linda Phillips, SDFSCA State Coordinator, Maine Office of Substance Abuse  
207-287-8904. linda.phillips@maine.gov

# The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Program Has Been Successful in Ohio

## SDFSC Funding Received By Ohio

In FY 2004, \$15.7 million were distributed, by formula and through the 20% Governor's set aside, to 790 Local Education Agencies (LEAs) throughout the state. A conservative estimate of the number of Ohio students served by this program is 1,144,000. In FY 2005, Ohio is also slated to receive \$15.7 million from this program. The Ohio Safe and Drug Free Schools program meets the five behavioral indicators of effectiveness established by the USDOE.

## The SDFSC Program Is Vital to an ATOD Prevention Infrastructure in Ohio

The SDFSC program is the cornerstone of youth drug prevention and intervention efforts within the State of Ohio. It provides effective programs, services and activities, such as K-12 science-based prevention curricula, student assistance programs, law and civic education, drug testing, peer resistance training, crisis management planning, information dissemination about the dangers of drug use and violence, school resource officers, parent programs, peer mediation programs and youth-created video broadcasts explaining the dangers of substance use. It also supports workforce development for prevention program coordinators, teachers/school personnel, and parents throughout the state.

By design, the SDFSC program links schools with community partners. This program has historically been a catalyst for community involvement, volunteerism and the leveraging of funding from other sources to address drug and violence prevention and intervention throughout Ohio. Community-based SDFSC programs aim to reduce environmental factors that place youth at higher risk for alcohol and other drug involvement or to reach specific populations. School-based programs aim to build protective factors through research-based ATOD education, life skills development, and community service initiatives. Research indicates that a coordinated risk and protective factor approach has the greatest likelihood for reducing alcohol and other drug use.

## What will happen to schools and families if the program is eliminated?

In Ohio, youth drug prevention efforts have been integrated into each school's continuous improvement plan as an essential element to removing the non-academic barriers to learning.

**Without the \$15.7 million in SDFSC funding, schools will lose essential resources** needed to implement programs aimed at removing drug-related barriers to learning. Youth will have limited opportunities designed to increase their inherent resiliency, their skills to navigate life's challenges, and their knowledge about the social, legal, and medical effects of alcohol and other drug use. Families will lose their resource link to the community drug treatment centers.

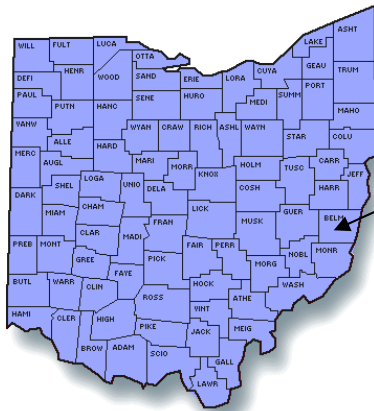
Additionally, schools will lack a point of contact for substance abuse prevention and intervention activities. Therefore, even if community groups want to donate funding and manpower to school based efforts, there will be no one to coordinate these efforts within the schools. Finally, there will be no school based representation in community wide efforts to deal with drug use and violence among school-aged youth. ***The bottom line: the State of Ohio's ATOD prevention infrastructure will be significantly weakened without the SDFSC programmatic and financial underpinnings.***

## What are the statewide outcomes of this program?

Data from student surveys reveal that Ohio's Safe and Drug Free Schools/Communities Program has contributed to:

- An 11.7 % decrease in illicit drug use from 1998-2002. (Ohio PRIDE Student Survey, 1998 and 2002).
- A 32.6 % decrease in alcohol use from 1998-2002 (Ohio PRIDE Student Survey, 1998 and 2002).
- A steady decline in the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon to school from 1993 to 2003, from 21.8% to 12.5% (Ohio Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003)
- an overall decline in the percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days between 1993 and 2003 , from 29.7% to 22.2% (Ohio Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003)
- County-specific successes are described on the following pages.





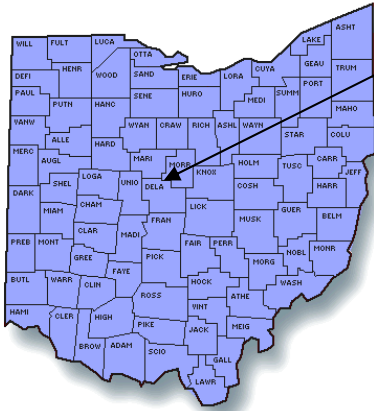
**Students/Families often  
need extra help:**

## **Spotlight on Student Services in Belmont County**

**Student intervention services are a common feature of SDFSC programming in schools funded through Title IV funds.**

**The Belmont County Student Services Center has been** in existence for 23 years. Two-thirds of their budget relies on SDFSC monies. The Student Services Center provides student assistance programs to four school districts and one career center. Of the 631 individual students served in SY 03-04, 239 received long-term services (3 months or more). Despite their personal challenges, 93% of students served were promoted to the next grade. Other highlights for SY 03-04 include:

- ☐ 203 non-adjudicated students in detention received intensive services; 174 (86%) remained free from court involvement post intervention.
- ☐ 48 formal school interventions were successfully made to various community agencies for mental health and drug and alcohol services to assist families.
- ☐ Crisis information and services were provided for students/families to help them cope with the trauma of losing their homes, animals etc, during a massive 3-county flood.
- ☐ Grief-counseling services were provided for students and staff over a 3-week period following the death of two prominent school officials within a week of each other.
- ☐ Besides the individual cases mentioned above 1429 students received group prevention services throughout the year. Eight-nine percent (89%) of these students showed an increase in substance abuse knowledge, decision making skills and the ability to be assertive with peers.



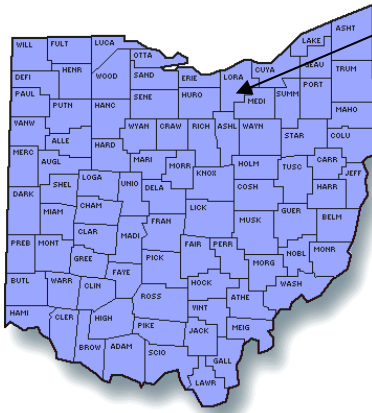
**Everyone plays a role in developing resilient youth:**

**Spotlight on School-Community Approaches in Delaware County**

**Asset development, a program of the Search Institute, was introduced to Ohio SDFSC programs in 1993. Since that time, numerous schools have adopted it as a way to increase protective factors among youth.**

Olentangy School District in Delaware County uses \$22,000 in Title IV funds to implement a district-wide asset-building model. To achieve maximum impact, school-based SDFSC coordinators build the capacity of school personnel, parents, and the community at large to build developmental assets within their classrooms, youth groups, homes, juvenile courts, and other community systems. In addition to capacity building, SDFSC coordinators also provide direct services for youth including: support groups for at-risk students; ATOD intervention services to students and their families including referral to community agencies; classroom prevention presentations centering on ATOD education, bullying issues, safety, and violence; public awareness campaigns using RED RIBBON week and PROM PROMISE activities; peer prevention programs at the middle and high school level including active participation in Teen Institute, Youth to Youth, and STAND; and prevention curriculum revision and implementation. As a result of this asset-building philosophy:

- ☐ Parents have become coordinators of community parent forums and parent fairs to encourage asset building in homes and community events
- ☐ Older youth mentor sixth-grade students to facilitate a smoother transition from elementary to middle school; more sixth grade students are staying involved in prevention programs longer as a result of this program
- ☐ Intensive outreach to at-risk youth using a strengths-based approach has contributed to a 19% decrease in disciplinary actions and a slight increase in graduation rate for the school district.



**Successful schools provide a continuum of services for students/families.**

## **Spotlight on Multi-faceted SDFS Programming in Lorain County**

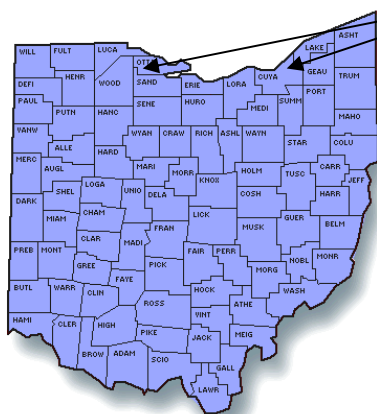
**To assist in removing the non-academic barriers to learning, SDFS programs in Ohio provide a range of prevention, early intervention, and referral services for students.**

Elyria School District in Lorain County receives \$56,580 in Title IV funding and has planned a comprehensive SDFSC program. Coordinators ensure that:

- ☐ all 6-7-8<sup>th</sup> grade students receive life skills training;
- ☐ peers in 12 elementary, 3 junior high, and 1 high school are trained to mediate conflicts;
- ☐ public awareness is raised through RED RIBBON and PROM PROMISE initiatives;
- ☐ families/students have an advocate in suspension hearings related to alcohol and other drug or violence policy infractions
- ☐ Individual counseling is available for students experiencing grief, divorce of parents, depression; during SY 2003-04, 1153 youth in three junior high schools received intensive, individual intervention services.
- ☐ each school building's staff receives ongoing training and support for ways to increase developmental assets in students
- ☐ a strong link exists with community prevention efforts to enhance student environments—at home, at school, and in the community through asset building and a strong link exists with community treatment options to get families/students the services they need

These prevention and intervention services have contributed to a decrease in policy violations for alcohol and other drug issues from 28 in SY 2002-03 to 20 in SY 2003-04; a 10% decrease in truancy referrals to Juvenile Court from SY 2002-03 to SY 2003-04; and a reduction in physical fights on school grounds from 74 in SY 2002-03 to 62 in SY 2003-04.

**Personal Example of Success:** Dana was a constant referral for behavioral problems; she had received several suspensions and was failing. Dana was referred to SDFSC coordinator who arranged for Dana to get the support she needed at home as well as in school. Dana was trying to support her family with a job at McDonalds—her Mom was an alcoholic and there were two younger siblings; no father present. Dana became part of the Children of Alcoholics support group convened by the SDFSC coordinator. She later graduated and went on to college, and is currently doing very well. Without intervention and support from a caring adult at school, Dana would have likely dropped out of school and continued the cycle of addiction that had been modeled for her in her home.



**Special populations are reached through community-based programs.**

**Spotlight on Hispanic Services in Lucas and Cuyahoga Counties**

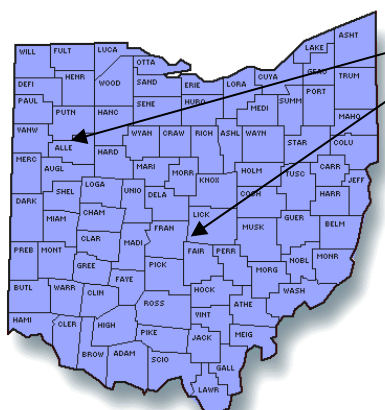
**Lucas County:** The Adelante Program in Lucas County receives \$84,000 from the Governor's Portion of Title IV. Their focus is on training and support for Latino parents, who will in turn use their learned skills to better communicate a message of non-acceptance of ATOD use to their children. Parents engaged in one of two tracks meet two times a week for three hours each day. Optional weekend meetings are arranged for parents who work. Components of the tracts are: ATOD prevention education; parenting education; parent leadership training; life skills, English as a Second Language; General Equivalency Diploma classes; and supportive services such as food pantry, clothing, shelter and/or referral to other community agencies. Seventy-five percent of participants in the ESL classes learn fluent English; 3 of 10 candidates for the GED have already passed, 4 candidates have taken the pre-test and three are still practicing. Seventy-five percent (75%) of participating parents say they feel more confident in talking to their children about alcohol and other drug use.

**Success Story:** Mr. and Mrs. Garcia have five children. They are first generation Latinos who have migrated here from Mexico. Upon arrival they had limited English speaking skills. They have no family here and depend on Adelante for support. They have been attending the Parenting and English as a Second Language classes and they have enrolled their children in Adelante's corollary youth programs. As a result of involvement in the program, the family has assimilated into their American community; they attend other Latino events as a family unit. Mrs. Garcia recently attended a parent/teacher conference at her daughter's school (2<sup>nd</sup> grade), something immigrants often avoid. An older daughter attended the US/Hispanic Leadership Institute in Chicago with a group of Adelante students and is now leading Adelante's STAND (tobacco prevention) program.

**Cuyahoga County:** The Hispanic Urban Minority Alcohol and Drug Abuse Outreach Program receive \$90,000 in SDFS funds to reach Latino students in kindergarten through 5<sup>th</sup> grade, which attend bilingual Cleveland Public Schools located on the Near West Side of Cleveland. "Project Niño's" uses "Skills for Growing" to teach 825 Latino students each year. Ninety-six percent (96) % of these students state that Project Niño's is their primary source of ATOD information. In addition to the curriculum, staff conducts home visits to work with the family.

Using pre/post test knowledge surveys and teacher interviews, data reveals:

- ☐ 90% of K-2 grade students are able to identify beer and wine as harmful to their health among other developmentally appropriate content
- ☐ 61% of children in grades 3-5 give more fuller, realistic descriptions of responsible behavior and decision making at post-test



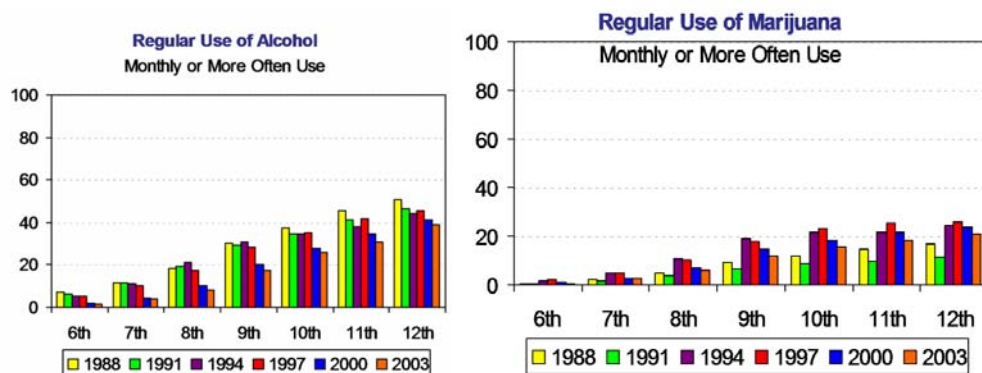
**Schools maximize their resources by joining other LEAS.**

**Spotlight on SDFSC Consortia in Toledo Diocese and Franklin Counties**

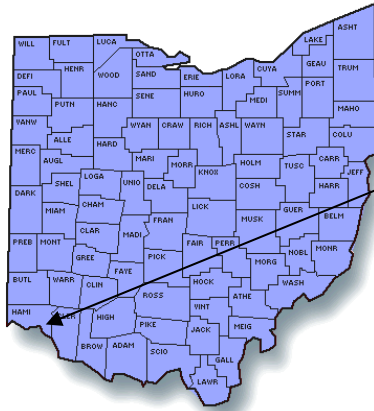
Approximately 10 SDFSC Consortia are operating in Ohio. These consortia convey they achieve more impact with their limited SDFSC funds when resources are pooled and the emphasis is on capacity building of school personnel and community prevention providers.

**Toledo Diocese.** The Toledo Diocese receives Title IV funds to serve a consortium of 100 schools in 19 Northwest Ohio counties. Because their service region is so large, they have adopted a capacity building approach that enables school staff in each building to provide ATOD prevention education; classroom management, conflict resolution, and crisis response. They also use students as resources and provide training of peer mediators for students in grades 5-12. Diocesan SDFS staff is also available to each school for consultation and counseling if requested by a principal. Many requests revolve around mediation of school and family issues. In addition to staff development, the Diocesan SDFS coordinators provide direct education for students upon request on special topics such as stress management and other life skills and drug specific information.

**Franklin County.** Schools in Franklin County have formed a Consortium to maximize the impact of their SDFSC dollars. Each school contributes \$15,000 of their allocation to support consortium efforts. Staff at the Consortium use a capacity building approach to empower school staff with best practices through ongoing in-services and workshops. They also conduct the Primary Prevention, Awareness & Use Survey (PPAUS) student survey. According to the 2003-04 PPAUS, 83% of the Franklin County students had participated in Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E) at least once in school; 31% of all students surveyed had been in drug-free clubs or activities such as Youth to Youth or Teen Institute; 24% of students had participated in conflict resolution programs like peer mediation and Peaceful Schools; and 37% of the Franklin County students had participated in drug-free leadership or camps or retreats (for example Youth to Youth). PPAUS data has consistently shown a decrease in all drug use categories since its first administration in 1988, as reflected in the charts on alcohol and marijuana use below.







**The “Big 8” districts in Ohio present special challenges.**

**Spotlight on Reaching Urban Youth in Hamilton County**

**Ohio has eight large metropolitan areas. Urban school districts in these areas are faced with numerous risk factors for alcohol and other drug use.**

Cincinnati Public Schools receives \$387,000 to reach their student body of 37,708 students. Four full-time staff is paid from these funds. A focus of this program is on capacity building of school personnel to integrate quality ATOD education and prevention programming in their classrooms. Parents are also viewed as a resource and are trained in each school building on talking to their child about drugs, asset development, and parenting skills. The remainder of SDFS funds (\$301,000) is allocated to each school through a formula based on enrollment to address school-specific risk factors. Schools with 5-9<sup>th</sup> graders are targeted. As a result of enabling school staff and parents, district-wide successes have been achieved. SDFSC funds have contributed to a county-wide reduction in alcohol and other drug use as presented in the charts on alcohol and marijuana use. Features of this urban-based SDFSC program are:

- ☐ Every student in Cincinnati Public Schools receives Life Skills training by the time they have completed 5<sup>th</sup> grade.
- ☐ Every student in CPS receives Second Step by the time they have completed the 7<sup>th</sup> grade.
- ☐ Strong collaboration with other prevention service providers in Hamilton County is viewed as a priority and achieved through the Community SDFS Advisory Board.
- ☐ Parents are empowered resulting in their organization of safe and drug free parent initiatives, which includes safe home manuals, after-prom activities, parent education and networking, and a school SDFS web page.

Monthly Usage	2000	2002	2004
Cigarettes	21	16	15
Beer	30	23	19
Marijuana	15	13	13

Table: 30 Day use rates for aggregate 7-12 grade students; 64,000 students surveyed  
Source: Coalition for a Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati Student Drug Use Survey (adaptation of the National PRIDE survey).

# Washington's Prevention and Intervention Services Program

## *Highlights from the 2003–04 Statewide Evaluation*

Dennis Deck, Ph.D., RMC Research Corporation

### What does this program do?

In 1989 the Washington State Legislature passed the Omnibus Alcohol and Controlled Substances Act that authorized state agencies to conduct a variety of programs that address the public's concern about the level and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use. The Prevention and Intervention Services Program, operated by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) with a mix of local, state, and federal (e.g., Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities) funds, places intervention specialists in schools to implement comprehensive student assistance programs that address problems associated with substance use and violence. As stated in the act (ESSHB 1793, Subpart B, Section 310, Paragraph 2), intervention specialists are to (a) provide early alcohol and other drug prevention and intervention services to students and their families, (b) assist in referrals to treatment providers, and (c) strengthen the transition back to school for students who have had problems of alcohol and other drug abuse.

### Where are the local programs?

Annually, nearly \$5 million are distributed to 13 local grantees—including the four largest school districts (Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Kent) and nine consortia—covering virtually the entire state. Funding allocations are based on a formula that accounts for both the school enrollment and the estimated need for services of each region.

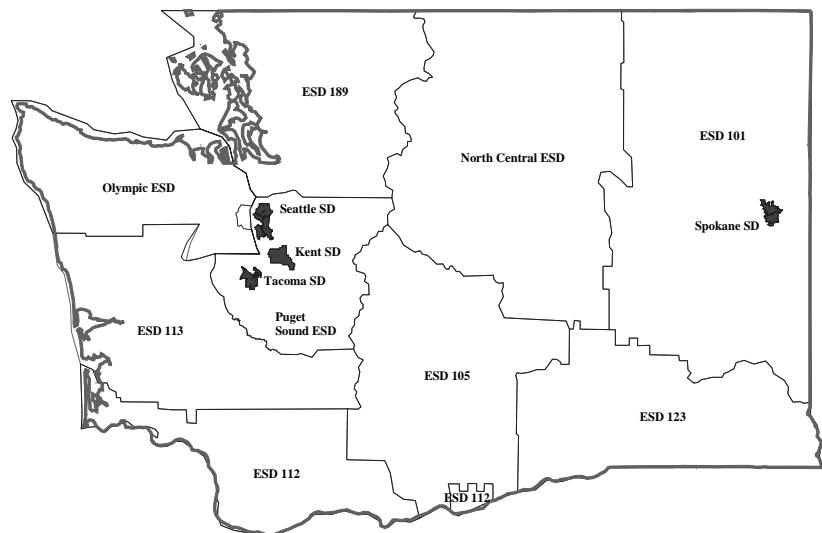
### How are students served?

Universal prevention activities typically target intact classrooms or the entire school. Examples include assistance to classroom teachers in the use of age-appropriate prevention curricula, supervision of peer leadership or pledge programs, and promotion of drug-free after-school activities.

Intervention strategies involve the identification of students who are: (a) at risk of initiating substance use or antisocial behavior, (b) coping with the substance use of significant others, (c) using tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs, or (d) developing a dependence on drugs. An array of counseling, peer support groups, social skills training, and individual and family interventions are used to address the particular needs of each student. When the severity of use requires services that cannot be provided in the school setting, students are referred to community services such as chemical dependency treatment.

### What are the outcomes of this program?

Prevention and intervention strategies are intended to (a) promote the skills and attitudes



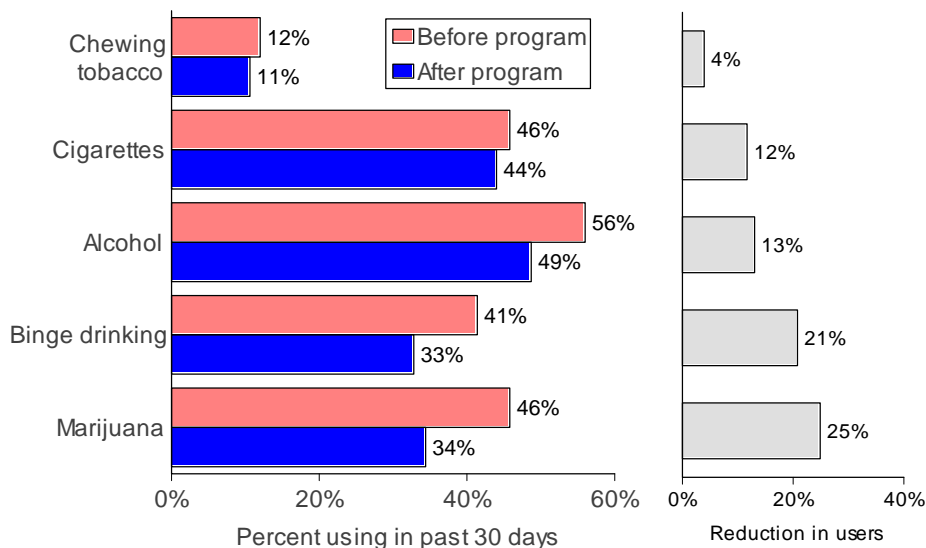
necessary to resist pressures to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, (b) help students avoid antisocial behavior that may disrupt learning, (c) encourage students to reduce the substance use for which they were referred, and (d) remove barriers to school success. The findings of an independent statewide evaluation suggest that the program has resulted in positive outcomes in each of these areas as assessed by a self-report instrument administered before and after participation in program services.

**Skills and attitudes.** Students reported that social skills and attitudes that help them resist drug use and other inappropriate behavior were strengthened while participating in the Prevention and Intervention Services Program. Students with an intervention goal of strengthening protective factors reported significantly higher scores on 9 scales such as self-esteem, self-control, assertiveness, cooperation, and bonding with school. Students emphasized that bonding with intervention specialists was a key factor in re-establishing a connection with their school.

**Antisocial behavior.** Students with an intervention goal of reducing antisocial behavior indicated significant reductions in 6 different behaviors including truancy and fighting.

**Substance use.** Students with an intervention goal of reducing substance use reported changes in their level of use:

- Significantly more students perceived moderate to high risk in 5 forms of substance use after the program.
- Significantly fewer students reported using alcohol and marijuana in the past 30 days after participation in the program as shown in the chart below. Students reported modest reductions of tobacco use but substantial reductions for other substances. For example, 26 percent fewer students reported marijuana use and 21 percent fewer students reported binge drinking in the past 30 days after participating.



**School success.** Both teacher ratings and school records provided evidence that participation in the Prevention and Intervention Services Program can be linked to improved school success:

- Participating students reported a significant increase in school bonding.
- Elementary and alternative school teachers observed improved classroom performance among students who had participated in the program during the school year.
- A small high participation sample of middle school and high school students who were rated as dependent on alcohol or other drugs achieved a higher grade point average at the end of a second school year while a similar low participation group showed a decline.

## How can I learn more about this program?

To learn more about the Prevention and Intervention Services Program, contact Mona Johnson, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Olympia, Washington, at (360) 725-6059.

Detailed findings from an ongoing statewide evaluation are presented in Deck, D.D. (2003), *Addressing Adolescent Substance Abuse: An Evaluation of Washington's Prevention and Intervention Services Program: 2001-03 Final Report*. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, WA.

More information about adolescent substance use in the state of Washington is provided in Einspruch, E.L., and Hyatt, G. (2003). *Washington Healthy Youth Survey 2002: Analytic Report*. Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Olympia, WA.

## Drug Free Communities (DFC) Support Program Application Statistics

	Appropriated Level	Number of Applications Received	Number of New Grants Awarded	Percentage of Applicants Receiving Funding	Cumulative Total of Grants
<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>\$10 Million</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>\$20 Million</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>FY 2000</b>	<b>\$30 Million</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>311</b>
<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>\$40 Million</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>\$50.6 Million<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>452</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>538</b>
<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>\$60 Million<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>582</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>721</b>
<b>FY 2004</b>	<b>\$70 Million<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>512</b>	<b>227<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>948<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>\$80 million<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>404</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>

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<sup>1</sup> Includes \$2 million for the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$2 million for the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$1 million for the National Community Ant-Drug Coalition Institute

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$2 million for the National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute

## **The Drug-Free Communities program *IS* making a difference in lowering drug use in communities throughout the nation.**

### **The Drug-Free Communities Program Works**

#### **Successes include:**

#### **Alabama**

##### *The Council on Substance Abuse, Montgomery*

- Tenth graders who reported using marijuana in the past year decreased at a rate of 32.9% from 7.0% in 2003 to 4.7% in 2004.
- Eleventh graders who reported using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 13.4%, from 18.7% in 2003 to 16.2% in 2004.

##### *Hoover Coalition for a Safe and Healthy Community, Hoover*

- Eleventh graders who reported **NEVER** drinking beer in their lifetime has increased at a rate of 34.6% from 54.0% in 1989 to 72.7% in 2003
- Ninth graders who reported **NEVER** using marijuana in their lifetime has increased at a rate of 20.0% from 73.0% in 1989 to 87.6% in 2003.

##### *The Shelby County Coalition for Safe and Drug-Free Communities, Saginaw*

- Ninth through twelfth graders who reported using marijuana in the past month decreased at a rate of 36.1% from 20.5% in 2001 to 13.1% in 2003.

#### **California**

##### *Irvine Prevention Coalition*

- Seventh graders who reported lifetime use of alcohol decreased at a rate of 47.1% from 17.0% in 1999 to 9.0% in 2003.
- Eleventh graders who reported using inhalants in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 50.0% from 4.0% in 1999 to 2.0% in 2003.

##### *Vallejo Fighting Back Partnership, Vallejo*

- Seventh graders who reported using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 20.0% from 5.0% in 1999 to 4.0% in 2001.
- Ninth graders who reported smoking cigarettes in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 50.0% from 22.0% in 1999 to 11.0% in 2001.

#### **Colorado**

##### *Steamboat Springs Anti-Drug Coalition, Steamboat Springs*

- In 2000, 72.2% of twelfth graders reported using marijuana in their lifetime. In 2001, that number decreased at a rate of 48.1% to 37.5%.
- In 2000, 66.7% of twelfth graders reported using alcohol in the last thirty days. In 2001, that number decreased at a rate of 25.0% to 50.0%.

##### *TEAM Fort Collins, Fort Collins*

- Thirty day alcohol use for twelfth graders decreased at a rate of 12.7% from 63.0% in 2002 to 55.0% in 2003.

#### **Florida**

##### *Countywide Anti-Substance Abuse Efforts Coalition, Bonifay*

- Lifetime use of marijuana among middle schools students decreased at a rate of 39.3%, from 14.0% in 2002 to 8.5% in 2004.



- Thirty day use of marijuana among high school students decreased at a rate of 41.4%, from 19.1% in 2002 to 11.2% in 2004.

## **Georgia**

*Augusta-Richmond County Community Partnership for Children and Families, Inc, Augusta*

- In 2003, 24.0% of tenth graders reported using marijuana in the past year. In 2004, this number decreased at a rate of 20.8% to 19.0% in the 2004 school year.
- In 2003, 7.0% of eighth graders reported smoking marijuana during the past thirty days. In 2004, this number decreased at a rate of 28.6% to 5.0% in the 2004 school year.

## **Illinois**

*Coalition for Healthy Communities, Communities CAN Make a Difference, Zion*

- Sixth grade students reporting drinking alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 33.3%, from 12.0% in 1999 to 8.0% in 2001.
- Eighth grade students reporting lifetime use of marijuana decreased at a rate of 30.6%, from 33.0% in 1999 to 22.9% in 2001.

## **Indiana**

*Drug-Free Noble County, Albion*

- Monthly marijuana use among seventh graders decreased at a rate of 16.7% from 10.2% in 1998 to 8.5% in 2003.
- Monthly marijuana use among ninth graders decreased at a rate of 34.4% from 24.4% in 1998 to 16.0% in 2003.
- Monthly alcohol use among twelfth graders decreased at a rate of 42.9% from 57.4% in 1998 to 32.8% in 2003.

## **Iowa**

*Mason City Youth Task Force, Mason City*

- Eighth grade students reporting drinking alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 33.3%, from 33.0% in 1997 to 22.0% in 2002.
- Eighth grade students reporting using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 38.9%, from 18.0% in 1997 to 11.0% in 2002.

## **Kansas**

*Emporians for Drug Awareness, Inc., Emporia*

- Tenth grade students reporting using marijuana in their lifetime decreased at a rate of 27.4%, from 40.9% in 1998 to 29.7% in 2004.
- Eighth grade students report using alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 44.1%, from 40.1% in 1998 to 22.4% in 2004.

## **Kentucky**

*Ohio County Together We Care, Inc., Hartford*

- Tenth grade students reporting using alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 16.7%, from 36.0% in 1998 to 30.0% in 2004.
- Eighth grade students report using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 53.3%, from 15.0% in 1998 to 7.0% in 2004.

## **Maryland**

*Harford County Coalition, Bel Air*

- Eighth graders who reported smoking cigarettes in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 53.7% from 21.6% in 1998 to 10.0% in 2002.
- Tenth graders who reported using marijuana during the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 41.2% from 31.3% in 1998 to 18.4% in 2002.

- Tenth graders reporting past thirty day use of heroin decreased at a rate of 67.6%, from 3.7% in 1998 to 1.2% in 2002.

*Talbot Partnership for Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Prevention, Easton*

- Eighth graders who reported using tobacco in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 34.5% from 29.0% in 1996 to 19.0% in 2001.
- Twelfth graders who reported consuming five or more drinks in one sitting during the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 15.4% from 52.0% in 1996 to 44.0% in 2001.

## **Massachusetts**

*Healthy Malden Coalition, Malden*

- Seventh and eighth graders who reported using inhalants in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 62.5% from 16.0% in 2002 to 6.0% in 2003.
- Seventh graders who reported drinking alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 60.0% from 20.0% in 2001 to 8.0% in 2002.

*Northern Berkshire Community Coalition, North Adams*

- Tenth graders who reported drinking alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 27.6% from 58.0% in 2001 to 42.0% in 2003.
- Twelfth graders who reported using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 13.9% from 36.0% in 2001 to 31.0% in 2003.

## **Michigan**

*Troy Community Coalition, Troy*

- Eighth graders who reported drinking alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 6.7% from 15.0% in 2000 to 14.0% in 2003.
- Tenth graders who reported smoking cigarettes in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 30.0% from 20.0% in 2000 to 14.0% in 2003.
- Twelfth graders who reported using inhalants in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 33.3% from 6.0% in 2000 to 4.0% in 2003.

## **Mississippi**

*Substance Abuse Task Force, Long Beach*

- Past thirty day use of marijuana use among ninth graders decreased at a rate of 33.5%, from 17.3% in 2003 to 11.5% in 2004.
- The perception of peer disapproval for use of marijuana among ninth graders increased at a rate of 40.6%, from 45.6% in 2003 to 64.1% in 2004.

## **Missouri**

*Community Partnership of the Ozarks, Inc.*

- Seventh graders who reported not using alcohol in the past thirty days increased at a rate of 11.7% from 80.6% in 2003 to 90.0% in 2004.
- The perception of harm for use of marijuana among seventh graders increased at a rate of 16.5%, from 48.6% in 2003 to 56.6% in 2004.

## **Montana**

*Sheridan County Youth Action Council & Community Incentive Program, Plentywood*

- Eighth graders who reported using alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 48.6% from 36.8% in 2000 to 18.9% in 2004.
- Tenth graders who reported using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 17.5% from 21.1% in 2000 to 17.4% in 2004.

## Nevada

*Anti-Drug Coalition - Partnership of Community Resources, Minden*

- Ninth to twelfth graders who reported using marijuana in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 22.6% from 31.0% in 1999 to 24.0% in 2001.
- Ninth to twelfth graders who reported using alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 13.1% from 61.0% in 1999 to 53.0% in 2001.

## New Jersey

*Cape May County Healthy Community Coalition, Wildwood*

- Sixth through eighth graders who reported using inhalants in their lifetime decreased at a rate of 22.4% from 6.7% in 2001 to 5.2% in 2003.
- Sixth through eighth graders who reported smoking cigarettes in their lifetime decreased at a rate of 17.2% from 26.1% in 2001 to 21.6% in 2003.

## New York

*Leatherstocking's Promise, the Alliance for Youth, Cooperstown*

- Eleventh graders who reported using tobacco in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 10.2% from 20.5% in 2000 to 18.4% in 2002.
- Eighth graders who reported using alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 20.8% from 22.6% in 2000 to 17.9% in 2002.

*STOP the MADNESS Partnership, Batavia*

- Between 2000 and 2002 past month use of alcohol decreased:
  - at a rate of 34.2% from 23.7% to 15.6%, among eighth graders.
  - at a rate of 16.5% from 38.8% to 32.4%, among ninth graders.

## North Dakota

*The Answer Community Coalition, Grand Forks*

- Thirty day use of alcohol among ninth graders decreased at a rate of 25.6%, from 33.2 in 2001 to 24.7 in 2003.
- Tenth graders reporting past thirty day use of tobacco decreased at a rate of 14.3%, from 30.7% in 2001 to 26.3% in 2003.

## Ohio

*Coalition for Drug-Free Greater Cincinnati*

- There are greater reductions in adolescent substance abuse in communities where coalitions exist than in communities where coalitions are not present. From 1993 to 2000 among seventh to twelfth graders there was a 41.0% decrease in marijuana use. In the same region where a coalition **did not** exist, there was a 33.0% increase in marijuana use.
- From 1993 to 2000 among seventh to twelfth grader there was a 23.0% decrease in alcohol use. In the same region where a coalition **did not** exist, alcohol use remained constant

*(National Averages based on 2000 PRIDE Survey)*

*Sylvania Community Action Team, Sylvania*

- Tenth grade students reporting drinking alcohol in the past thirty days decreased at a rate of 13.6%, from 39.1% in 2002 to 33.8% in 2004.
- Eighth grade students reporting using marijuana in the past year decreased at a rate of 28.8%, from 6.6% in 2002 to 4.7% in 2004.

## Oklahoma

### *East Tulsa Prevention Coordinator, Tulsa*

- Lifetime use of methamphetamines decreased at a rate of 69.1% among ninth graders, from 11.0% in 2001 to 3.4% in 2004.
- Past thirty day use of marijuana among tenth graders decreased at a rate of 24.3%, from 25.9% in 2001 to 19.6% in 2004.

### *Partners Acting As Change Agents (PACA), Woodward*

- Lifetime use of cocaine among tenth graders decreased at a rate of 22.5%, from 10.2% in 2001 to 7.9% in 2004.
- Lifetime use of alcohol decreased at a rate of 7.1% among twelfth graders, from 84.8% in 2001 to 78.8% in 2004.

## Oregon

### *Hood River County Anti-Drug Coalition, Hood River*

- In 1997, 38.0% of eleventh graders used tobacco, which decreased at a rate of 39.5% to 23.0% in 2002.
- In 1996, 51.0% of eleventh graders used alcohol, which decreased at a rate of 12.2% to 44.8% in 2002.

### *Lane County Coalition to Prevent Substance Abuse, Eugene*

- Thirty day use of marijuana among eighth graders decreased at a rate of 25.0%, from 12.0% in 1998 to 9.0% in 2004.
- Thirty day use of marijuana among eleventh graders decreased at a rate of 19.2%, from 26.0% in 1998 to 21.0% in 2004.

## Pennsylvania

### *Community Prevention Partnership of Berks County, Reading*

- Thirty day alcohol use among ninth graders decreased at a rate of 41.4% from 29.0% in 1998 to 17.0% in 2002.
- Past year marijuana use among seventh and ninth graders was reduced at a rate of 52.2% from 32.4% in 1998 to 15.5% in 2002.

## South Carolina

### *Lexington Richland Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council, Columbia*

- Ninth to twelfth grade students reporting that peers who smoke cigarettes harm themselves a lot increased at a rate of 70.0%, from 20.0% in 2001 to 34.0% in 2003.
- Ninth to twelfth grade students reporting that peers who use marijuana harm themselves a lot increased at a rate of 10.4%, from 48.0% in 2001 to 53.0% in 2003.

## Texas

### *Nacogdoches Safe & Drug Free/Alcohol & Drug Abuse Council, Nacogdoches*

- Sixth grade students reporting past year alcohol use decreased at a rate of 23.8%, from 24.0% in 2000 to 18.3% in 2004.
- Tenth grade students reporting past thirty day use of marijuana decreased at a rate of 43.9%, from 22.8% in 2000 to 12.8% in 2004.

## Vermont

### *Deerfield Valley Community Partnership, Wilmington*

- Past thirty day use of marijuana among eighth graders decreased at a rate of 78.9%, from 19.0% in 1997 to 4.0% in 2003.
- Past thirty day use of marijuana among twelfth graders decreased at a rate of 20.5%, from 44.0% in 1997 to 35.0% in 2003.

## Virginia

### *Safe Community Coalition, McLean*

- In 2001, 21.0% of eighth grade students reported drinking alcohol in the past thirty days, which decreased at a rate of 39.0% to 12.8% in 2003.
- In 2001, 13.3% of tenth grade students reported using marijuana in the past thirty days, which decreased at a rate of 12.8% to 11.6% in 2003.

## Washington

### *Orcas Island Prevention Partnership, Eastsound*

- Past thirty day marijuana use among eighth graders decreased at a rate of 76.0% from 25.0% in 2000 to 6.0% in 2004.
- Past thirty day marijuana use among twelfth graders was reduced at a rate of 59.3% from 54.0% in 2000 to 22.0% in 2004.

### *Wahkiakum Community Network Coalition, Cathlamet*

- Past thirty day alcohol use among twelfth graders decreased at a rate of 13.6% from 50.0% in 1998 to 43.2% in 2002.
- Lifetime marijuana use among eighth graders was reduced at a rate of 18.8% from 15.4% in 1998 to 12.5% in 2002.

## West Virginia

### *Creating Opportunities for Youth Coalition, Bluefield*

- The percentage of Mercer County ninth graders reporting alcohol usage before age 13 was reduced at a rate of 10.2% from 36.4% in 2002 to 32.7% in 2003.
- The percentage of Mercer County youth (ages 12 to 18) reporting marijuana usage during their lifetime was reduced at a rate of 22.3% from 30.0% in 2002 to 23.3% in 2003.

## Wisconsin

### *Green Bay Area Drug Alliance, Green Bay*

- Past thirty day marijuana use among eighth graders decreased at a rate of 7.1% from 14.0% in 1999 to 13.0% in 2002.
- Past thirty day tobacco use among tenth graders decreased at a rate of 36.8% from 38.0% in 1999 to 24.0% in 2002.

## **Substance Abuse is Perceived as a Much Greater Problem Nationally than at the Community Level**

- Between 1994 and 2000, there was a 43% increase in the percentage of Americans who felt progress was being made in the war on drugs at the community level (PEW)
- Only 9% of Americans say drug abuse is a "crisis" in their neighborhood, compared to 27% who say this about the nation.<sup>1</sup>
- The percentage of those who felt we lost ground in the war on drugs on a community level fell by more than a quarter, from 51% in 1994 to 37% in 2000. (PEW)

## **Substance Abuse Prevention Is a Good Investment**

- Children who first smoke marijuana under the age of 14 are more than five times as likely to abuse drugs, as adults, than someone who first uses marijuana at age 18.<sup>2</sup>
- Between 2000 and 2020, the youth population will grow by 10%, adding 8.4 million youth.<sup>3</sup> Even if drug use rates remain constant, there will be a huge surge in drug-

<sup>1</sup> Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. (February, 2001). *News interest index final top line*. "Interdiction and incarceration still top remedies." Available: <http://people-press.org/reports/print.php3?PageID=122>.

<sup>2</sup> The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) report. August 23, 2002. Available at [oas.samhsa.gov/2k2/MJ&dependence/MJdependence.htm](http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k2/MJ&dependence/MJdependence.htm)

<sup>3</sup> From U.S. Census Interim Projections. Available at <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/natprojtab02a.pdf>

related problems, such as drug-related violence, HIV incidence and academic failure, simply due to this population increase.<sup>4</sup>

- Effective substance abuse prevention can yield major economic dividends. **The savings per dollar spent on substance abuse prevention can be substantial and range from \$2.00 to \$19.64**, depending on how costs were calculated, outcomes included and the differences in methodologies.<sup>5</sup>

### **Substance Abuse Prevention Works**

- The number of eighth, tenth and twelfth grade students who reported using any illicit drug during the last 12 months declined for the fourth straight year, to 15%, 31% and 39%, respectively.<sup>6</sup>
- Eighth and tenth graders continued to show significant increases in perceived risk of marijuana use this year, a fact that may well help to explain this year's declines in use.<sup>7</sup>
- 11.8 % of eighth graders reported past year marijuana use in 2004, the lowest rate seen since 1994, and well below the peak of 18.3% in 1996.<sup>8</sup>
- After several years of seeing steady increases in ecstasy use among eighth, tenth and twelfth graders, recent data reports that annual rates of ecstasy use decreased across the board respectively<sup>9</sup>:
  - Eighth graders from 2.1% in 2003 to 1.7% in 2004
  - Tenth graders from 3.0% in 2003 to 2.4% in 2004
  - Twelfth graders from 4.5% in 2003 to 4.0% in 2004
- 50.4% of students reported drinking alcohol in the past year and 26.4% of students reported smoking cigarettes in the past year, these rates are the lowest in 15 years.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Center for Substance Abuse Prevention FY 2001 DHHS Request, 2000

<sup>5</sup> Swisher, J.D., Scherer, J. and Yin, K. The Journal of Primary Prevention. "Cost-Benefit Estimates in Prevention Research." 25:2, October 2004.

<sup>6</sup> Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G. & Schulenberg, J. E. (December 21, 2004). *Overall teen drug use continues gradual decline; but use of inhalants rises*. University of Michigan News and Information Services: Ann Arbor, MI. [On-line]. Available: [www.monitoringthefuture.org](http://www.monitoringthefuture.org).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>10</sup> PRIDE – Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education. (2003). *PRIDE questionnaire report for grades 6-12: 2002-2003 PRIDE Surveys national summary/total*. Bowling Green: KY. Available: <http://www.pridesurveys.com/main/supportfiles/ns0203.pdf>